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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best And Most Complete Guide to India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th Aug.
* PERSIA	8026	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Partlet	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5267	T. Leish	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*IMPERATRIX	C. Bellon	4,212	1st October 1901.
*CLEOPATRA	....	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellon	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA	....	3,366	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,165	" 687-6.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th August, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "NATAL," 4,088 tons, Captain Bouis, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695, tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 22nd Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, Mahemerah, and Buresh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.
S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.
S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 24th August.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,
67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.
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LOANS on personal security negotiated.
Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

John Roberts & Co.
HORNBY ROAD,
Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will, during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	38	15
With Single Temple	50	24	10
With Cure	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEROSINE OIL STOVES FOR HEATING AND COOKING
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
Have a Large Stock of the above of all Sizes and Capabilities.
SMALL HEATING STOVES FOR DRYING ROOMS FOR KEROSINE OR FUEL.
THE PRIMUS COOKING STOVES.
FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
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THE ITALIAN STORES,
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105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS
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BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
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CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES, SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.
THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.
MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO"
WITHOUT PAPER.
THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.
EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.
"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.
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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
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COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c., &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

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CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
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FLAMMARION BINOCULAR.
A NEAT AND COMPACT
OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.	THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.	Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.
"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."
Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."
A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
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Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.
Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000
DIRECTORS.
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent
Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND BAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gaikwar and Kathyawar.
Messrs. CHUNILAL DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila,
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor,	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,900,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,310,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,
ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA
Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 130.
Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to
MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "NATAL," from MARSEILLES, etc., are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the PRINCE'S DOCK, SHED No. 7. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 21st August, 1901.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

H. PETEANI,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, 21st August, 1901.

WANTED,

FOR the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, TWO NATIVE TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS, on a salary of £30 per annum, with an annual increment of £10, conditional upon good service. Ration allowance One Shilling per day. Free passage. Period of engagement three years. Must furnish Medical Certificate of fitness when required. Applications in writing only, with copies of testimonials stating past and present occupation, age, etc., to be made to the Undersigned. Natives only need apply.

GENERAL AGENT IN INDIA,
for the British Central Africa Protectorate,
Rogay Buildings, Apollo Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of SARABHAI MAGANBHAI KARAMCHAND, late of Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

CHIMANLAL NAGINDAS, of Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant, one of the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate with a Codicil thereto.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 17th day of August, 1901.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A & B

FOR ERADICATING WEEDS, &c., ON RAILWAY TRACKS, PARK DRIVES, AND OPEN SPACES.

This new and novel substance Removes and Prevents Oxidation on Iron and Steel; Preserves and Seasons Wood, and is an unfailing protection against White Ants: Eradicates Obnoxious Vegetation &c., &c.

The Best and most Efficacious Germicide.

KILLS PLAGUE BACILLI, &c.

For Full Particulars, apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £25,570,000

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in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

				PRIZES.	Rs.
1	Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1	Do.	...	...	...	500
1	Do.	...	...	...	250
2	Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	250
2	Do.	„ 100	„	...	200
2	Do.	„ 75	„	...	150
4	Do.	„ 50	„	...	200
10	Do.	„ 25	„	...	250
100	Do.	„ 10	„	...	1,000
200	Do.	„ 5	„	...	1,000
200	Do.	„ 1	„	...	200
523	Prizes			Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A VICTORIA (CARRIAGE) AND HORSE.

By order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Jadowjee Goculdass Thacker and Jamnadass Vaibhudass, dealers in sugar, Ismailwala, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 24th August, 1901, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort,

One Victoria (carriage) with horse and harness,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1901.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls; order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BISCUIT BOXES.—Finest English Nickel Electroplated Mounts, China Rs. 18, Doulton Rs. 33, Full Nickel Rs. 18-8. Afternoon Tea or Fruit Stands Rs. 90, MARCKS and Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced GOVERNESS, for three children. French and Music. Apply to Mrs. STEWART, Belur, Hassan District, Mysore State.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Bombay.—An ACCOUNT of this INSTITUTION, with Photographs of the Hospital building, Nurses' quarters, Physician and Staff, the nurses and the male ward, appears in the current number of the "Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record," published at 27, Medows Street, Bombay. Price one Rupee.

KLONDYKE Silk Scarfs, Latest Styles, for Ladies and Gents. Rs. 3-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-4. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Re. 1-8. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD.,—Opposite Clock Tower.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. F. A. Borrett's Valuable Furniture, Piano, etc., at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite David Sassoon & Co., THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Mr. E. H. Barnes' Valuable Furniture, Victoria, Dogcart, Horse, Piano, Bicycle, etc., at Parel, opposite Lakhmidass Mill, TO BE SOLD on 25th Instant.

NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents., for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion, at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 360 Records for same, 22 American Wholebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply THE BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE, opposite Custom House.

"DUBONNET" Tonic and Appetiser WINE is specially recommended to tonify the digestive organs and as an excellent specific against the want of appetite weakness and anæmia. Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—THE GENERAL AGENCY, Church Gate Street, FORT.

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AMERICAN STANDARD ROTARY SEWING MACHINES elegant, easy, cheap.—DINSHAW M. WADIA, 5, Parsi Bazar and 1, Church Gate.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST 80 readily. Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

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EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 5 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

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ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 1,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 4,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	1 4 0	25	7 8 0	25	7 7 0
30	1 6 0	30	9 1 6	30	8 3 10 0
35	1 7 11 0	35	11 0 10 0	35	9 0 0
40	1 9 9 0	40	13 15 0	40	10 4 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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WHICH NOW EXCEED

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and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
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AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 6 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 13 0	30	18 0 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 5 0	35	22 12 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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SOLE AGENTS.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
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Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, 22nd August, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 24th August, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

22nd July, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will RUN between VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY, and POONA, on 17th, 21st and 24th August, 1901, for the convenience of Passengers wishing to attend the Poona Races.

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M.
Victoria T. Bombay ...	D. 11 20	Poona ...	D. 19 30
Poona ...	A. 14 47	Victoria T. Bombay A.	23 6

A DINING CAR will be attached to these Special Trains.

Tickets for journey and meals must be purchased at Victoria Terminus the day previous to departure.

For Fares and all other particulars see the Notice exhibited at Stations, or application can be made to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

H. C. RADFORD,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 12th August, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2	0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0	8
The Laughter of Beterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1	8

PAPER COVERS.

Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0	12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0	12
Scondrels and Co. Coulson Kernahan... ...	0	12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen ...	0	12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0	12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0	12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Beeke ...	0	12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "B." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field."—"Calcutta Weekly Notes."—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author."—Indian Review Madras."—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed."—Bombay Gazette."—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field."—Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad."—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all."—Lawyer," Ahmedabad."—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable."—Madras Law Journal."—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests."—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found highly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 2 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:- MANAGER, V. C. Works Hanchal, Bengal (B).

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 2 annas each. Apply "G.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 20.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... £94 5-8 = + 5-16
3 per cent. Reduced ..... £101 3-4 unchanged.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £109 1-2 = + 1-2
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £64 7-16 = unchanged.
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 1-16 = + 1-16
" New York ..... 58 3-4 = + 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·23 1-2 = + 1-2
" New York ..... 4·87 1-8 = + 3-8
Discount, Bank of England ... 3 per cent = unchanged.
" Short London Bills 2 1-4 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills 3 " = "

Extra Council Bills allotments, Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d. to Calcutta.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats, 300 bales. Imports, 4,000 bales, Spot, 4 18-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June
4·20	4·20	4·11	4·9	4·10
+ 4	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	4,000	bales.
Do. to Continent	nil	"
Mid-Uplands	8 1-16	+ 1-16
Futures, month of Sept.....	7·32	+ 8
Do. do. Dec	7·49	+ 7

Linseed 60 1-8 Aug.-Sept. Dunkirk. Business done tone steady. Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,610,000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 20th August :—

Cotton	3,255 bales.
Wheat	5,553 cwts.
Linseed	3,248 "
Rapeseed	10,322 "
Gingellyseed	78 "
Poppyseed	1,847 "
Groundnuts	1 "
Castorseed	1,089 "
Rice	3,495 "
Myrabollams	243 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

EXCHANGE.

The market is firm at yesterday's quotations with a trifling business reported. The Calcutta market is also firm with a fair supply of bills for September. The allotment of Council Bills to-day is expected to go at full rates. Eastern quotations are higher with the rise in silver. We quote :

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do " Francs	109 1-2
30 days' sight Hongkong	144 1-2
Do. Shanghai	195 1-2
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper is steady to firm. The market opened at 97-2 for near settlement and closed at 97-4 with a fair business passing. We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97-4
30th August	" 97-4
30th September	" 97-2

FREIGHT.

This market is quiet but steady. The following business is reported to-day : 1,000 tons for Marseilles by Rubattino Co. at 14s. September, 600 tons Liverpool by Anchor Line at 15s. September, 1,000 tons Antwerp-Dunkirk by speculators at 15s. 6d. January and a few small lots August shipment at 15s. 6d. Antwerp, Dunkirk, Havre and 16s. Hamburg.

SEEDS.

Business generally very quiet with little doing. Linseed is quoted Rs. 10-14 sellers and the new crop is easier at Rs. 8-14 for April-May. Rapeseed is quiet at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi. Poppyseed steady, at Rs. 8-2-6, a small business done. Castorseed also steady with transactions at Rs. 34.

COTTON.

This market is very steady with sellers raising rates and a moderate business passing. The local mills and Japan shippers are enquiring, while selections are becoming more difficult. The sutta market is steadier with a little more movement in the bazaar. We quote :—

Bengals, fully good ...	Rs.	168 15-25	Jan. 1902.
Khandesh do. ...	"	173	do.
Broach M. G. good ...	"	207 15-25	March 1902.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & CO.'S Bombay Yarn Report, dated Hongkong, 3rd August, says :—A good steady demand having been experienced from the country markets, and indents having been advised therefrom on a freer scale than before, transactions were entered into by dealers with some degree of evidity. Reports received in the interval, of an improvement in the weather up at the North having confirmed the safety of the crops in the Yangtsze valley, the demand assumed a more intensified shape than in the beginning, and about 11,700 bales "ready" and "forward" were totally bargained for at a rise of dol. 1-2 to 1. Nos. 10 and 20 were, as usual, the counts most sought for, and the greater rise of prices was felt very much in them. Nos. 12 and 16 of superior grades, current in the interior, were only dealt in. The rest were very much neglected and hardly any advance was noticeable in their values. The break in the spell of wet weather in the North has not immediately affected the market at Shanghai owing to previous replenishments by dealers; at the same time the opinion of an improvement in the demand in the near future is very general and not lost sight of, and the dealers down here, foreseeing the position have only taken time by the forelock by entering into engagements somewhat earlier. This was an element that was with others in a greater or less degree in play during the period, contributing to sales as above made up of :—

3,000 bales of No. 20 sold at	dl. 99	to dl. 103	and	111	
1,425 " "	16	" 33	"	97	" 101 to 104
1,800 " "	12	" 84	"	92	
5,000 " "	10	" 81	"	91	
200 " "	8	" 79	"	80	
275 " "	6	" 76	"	78	

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 6,500 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 3,000 bales—at 32,000 bales. Exchange on India to-day is Rs. 145 wire and 145 1-2 post.

Of Japanese, though the market has been steady, only about 500 bales Nos. 16 and 20 have been done at dols. 104 to 106 and dols. 106 to 109, the rate of exchange ruling at present being adverse to large shipments being directed to this market.

The local Mill has been largely in the market during the fortnight, and about 2,200 bales Nos. 10 and 12 have been sold forward at dols. 89 to 90 and dols. 90 1-2 to 92 respectively."

In Shanghai prices have undergone no variation, but business has been somewhat retarded by the fear of damage to the crops owing to recent heavy floods, as also owing to dealers being fully loaded with previous purchases. However, improvement in the weather has latterly allayed the fear for the safety of the crops, and an improvement in demand is very probable. As it has been, about 5,500 bales have been dealt in, Tientsin being most to the fore for favourite threads. Sales comprise about—

2,000 bales of No. 20 at Tls.	74·25	to	77		
400 " "	16	"	72·25	"	77·25
450 " "	12	"	65	"	69
2,650 " "	10	"	59·53	"	67·50

Exchange on India, as on the 29th ultimo, has been advised at Rs. 197 wire and 197 1-2 post.

Of Japanese there has been good enquiry, and sales have been made to the extent of 1,500 bales Nos. 20 and 16 at taels 79 to 81·50 for the former and taels 77 to 80 for the latter.

Local spinnings have again been in the market to sell, the easier prices of cotton owing to improvement in the weather helping them, and about 4,000 bales have been sold mostly forward at—

Tls. 63	to	71	for	No.	10
" 74	"	76	"	"	14
" 77	"	79	"	"	16

THE MANGALORE POOR DISPENSARY.—The Rev. Father Muller, Manager of the Homœopathic Poor Dispensary, Mangalore, writes:—Whatever the profit made by the sale of medicines in the H.P. Dispensary, as you are probably well aware, is all applied to the maintenance of the lepers, indigent sick, and aged and infirm in hospitals and asylums. The annual income, however, is barely sufficient to cover all the expenses, hence there is no margin left to provide larger and better accommodation, of which there is urgent need. In this emergency I have resolved to throw myself on the charity of my friends, patients, and customers to beg them to come to my aid. There are over twelve thousand names of patients or customers on the books of the dispensary, and if each one would contribute the small sum of four annas, the amount realised would be sufficient to meet the present requirements. Those who are able and willing to contribute more liberally are free to do so. They might also ask their friends and acquaintances to contribute their mite and send in their names and contributions with their own. A list will be printed at the end of the year, with the name and amount contributed or collected by each one, a copy of which will be sent to every subscriber. Contributions may be sent in postage stamps.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 43m. Sun sets, 6h, 23m. High water 3-53m., 3-25s. Low water, 9-41m., 10-15s.
Bombay Legislative Council. Poona, at noon.
Bombay Club half-yearly general meeting, 9-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March	Soldiers in the Park	Monckton.
Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust.
Barcarolle	Sur le Lido	Thony.
Selection	La Mascotte	Audran.
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	Waldteufel.
Polka	Tout a la Joie	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUTTING HIS OWN THROAT.—Yesterday the Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest on the death of Rajgaya Budnath, a sweeper in the service of the Bombay Municipality, aged about 47. The deceased was ailing for the last two or three years. On Tuesday he was found lying in Jacob's Circle bleeding profusely. He was instantly taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired. The jury found that the deceased had a deep cut on his throat, inflicted by himself with a sharp instrument, and thereby had committed suicide.

CHARGE OF IMPORTING COUNTRY LIQUOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, the case in which Mrs. Athiade was charged with importing into Bombay eight bottles of country liquor from Goa in the month of April last, was called on for further hearing. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Jardine, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, Pleader, appeared for the defence. After some discussion as to the presence of the accused in Court, and as to the contents of the bottles when seized, the case was further adjourned.

A HEADSTRONG SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Barnet prosecuted one Yasoo Sonoo for house-trespass by night with the intention of causing hurt to Mr. Shapurjee Nanabhoy Harda on the 3rd inst., at Dadar. The accused in his statement said he was dismissed from the service of Mr. Harda, and for not having been paid his wages he lost his temper and went on the night in question to his house and struck Mr. Harda with a sickle. His intention was not to cause a severe wound to his former master, but to have his revenge. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

OPIUM POISONING.—In the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne held an inquest touching the death of Buchoo Ibrahim, a lad of seventeen, Ibrahim Abdool Rasool, the father of the deceased, in his evidence stated that the deceased would not live with him for the last six years. He used to gamble very much, and 2about a fortnight ago he came again to him complaining of having fever and headache. Since then he was not seen again. An opium seller in Nal Bazaar named Vishu, said the deceased had come to his shop to buy opium for an anna, which quantity he said he took habitually. The deceased died at 11 p.m. in the J. J. Hospital, the Assistant-Surgeon of which said he believed the deceased died of opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

AN OLD HINDU LADY DROWNED.—Yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest at the Morgue touching the death of Apamabai, a mendicant, and a seller of sacred threads, aged about 60, and residing at Durgadevi Road. The day before yesterday, she left her son's house, saying she was going to sell sacred threads as it was a Nag Panchami day. She never returned. A "malee" in the service of Mr. Ardeshir Malegamwalla, residing at Dadar Foreshore, stated that the body was found floating face downwards, and that she had no ornaments on her. He did not know how the woman came to the sea and how she was drowned. The jury returned a verdict that the body was found floating in the sea at Dadar, but under what circumstances the deceased came by her death there was no evidence to show.

ATTEMPT TO CAUSE HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, Inspector Chambers, of the Dock Police, charged Henri Paulin, an Italian kitchen boy employed in the s. s. "Trieste," of the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company, with attempting to cause hurt to the complainant, Francisco Henrico on the 20th inst. Joseph Martiny, another Italian kitchen boy, in his evidence stated he saw the accused and another Italian sailor named Paolovich fighting on that day. The complainant went to separate them, while the accused, who was then drunk, became furious and fetched a knife with which he attempted to strike the complainant. The accused in his defence stated he rushed with the knife towards the complainant simply to put him to fright and not with the intention of inflicting any injury on him. The Magistrate said he did not believe the statement of the accused. From the evidence it was clear that he fetched a knife with which to cause hurt to the complainant. On the evidence he convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.—The "soiree" promoted by the members of the Instituto Luso-Indiano came off on the 19th instant in the Muzaffarabad Hall, and was in every way a decided success. Mr. L. Mascarenhas, on behalf of the committee, opened the proceedings by formally introducing His Excellency the Viscount of Wram, the Consul-General for Portugal, as the President of the Instituto. His Excellency, in a very graceful speech thanked the members of the Instituto Luso Indiano for the honor done him, and declared his readiness to co-operate with members in promoting its usefulness. The evening's entertainment opened with Danza's "Call me back," which was rendered by Mrs. Adelina D'Rozario Lima very creditably. Master Ernest Rozario accompanied her on the violin. Mr. P. I. da Cunha read a paper on electricity and its uses, and illustrated it with interesting experiments. The Consul-General was requested to write down a message, which was telegraphed from one end of the hall to the other. The message was a compliment to the guests of the evening, and ran : "Being on English soil, I heartily welcome the English gentlemen who honor the Instituto Luso-Indiano for their presence to-night."—Andante," from Berlot's opera followed, in which Miss Angela de Rozario and Master E. de Rozario fully earned the applause that greeted them. Miss Lily Mineses fairly captivated the company with her rendering of "Stornello," sung in a rich soprano, and with such taste and expression, that a storm of applause followed the sweet song. Mr. P. V. de Sousa sang "The only girl I love," which brought the first part of the programme to a close. A most enjoyable dance followed the tiny concert, and no effort was spared to make it as pleasant as possible. Dr. J. Pollen, the Spanish Consul, Mr. M. C. E. Wright, Mr. Hamilton, and the "elite" of the Portuguese community were present, and expressed themselves quite pleased with the evening's entertainment. Dr. J. Pollen made a neat little speech in acknowledging the complimentary ovation given him by the company, led by Viscount de Wrem.

A SUGGESTED COMPROMISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Pending the decision of the Bombay University Senate in the matter of the registration of schools and the issue of leaving certificates, I beg to make a remark or two on the strength of my experience as a head-master of a school of long standing. If the Senate decide that a leaving certificate shall not be withheld from a boy on the ground of misconduct I am at one in thinking with others of the profession who discussed this question at our last meeting of the Teachers' Association that the discipline and moral tone of the schools will be seriously handicapped thereby, as any misbehaved boy aware of the absence of any difficulty in the way of his procuring a certificate will snap his finger in the face of his headmaster and insist on his right to obtain one. If the members of the Senate carefully consider this question they will, I make bold to say, admit the propriety of this observation.

At the same time, Mr. Jamyetram's views and personal experience of the hardships to which boys are exposed at the hands of short-tempered and unsympathetic teachers also deserve attention. It is often likely that a boy who happens to misbehave in one school may behave well in another school under a tactful and considerate teacher. I know of many such cases and therefore share Mr. Jamyetram's views in the matter. As there are two aspects of the question I propose a compromise as the best solution of the problem, and it is this. The leaving certificate should include a column for conduct, which in the event of being 'bad conduct' should have the remark added "asked to withdraw for such and such a reason." This will leave room for the exercise of discretion as regards granting or refusing admission on the part of the authorities of the school to which he applies for admission. Such a provision will have the effect of giving a boy a chance of reforming if he is not incorrigible, and of not marring his prospects for life which would be the case if he was refused admission wherever he sought for it. At the same time the discipline and moral tone of the schools will be properly maintained by undesirable boys being got rid of.—Yours, &c.,

M. H. TALEYARKHAN,
Head-Master, Fort and Proprietary High Schools.

ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT OF TEMPLE PROPERTY.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal in the case of Shivshankar Sadashankar and another, appellants and original plaintiffs, against Nana Manukh and another, original defendants and respondents. It was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, acting District Judge of Ahmedabad, who in July last passed a decree for the administration of the property in the suit and for relief against the defendants as regarded the sum of Rs. 3,000, admittedly appropriated by them. Mr. Vicajee, with Messrs. Bhai-hankar and Kanga, appeared for the appellants and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, with Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, appeared for the respondents. The defendants also filed an appeal in the matter, which was heard at the same time.

The plaintiffs prayed that the defendants be removed from the position held by them in the temple of the Karna Mukteshwar Mahadev, that the court might appoint fit persons in their places; that an account be taken from the defendants and a decree passed against them for any amount found due from them to the temple, and that the court might pass any further orders in the matter which it might consider proper. Plaintiffs stated that this temple was a very ancient public religious institution; that certain adjoining land and certain movable property belonged to the temple; and that the property now realised an annual income of Rs. 1,400. The property was formerly administered by one Bapabhai, alias Girjashankar, the maternal grand father of the first plaintiff, and that after his death the first plaintiff administered the property. Plaintiffs sued as persons having a right to worship in the temple, and as having obtained a certificate from the Collector to institute the suit. One Nana Ramjee, grandfather of the defendants, was employed by former devotees of the temple to look after the temple and the shrine and the property appertaining thereto; and was succeeded in that capacity by his son Mansukh, who again was succeeded by the present defendants. The latter had no proprietary rights over the temple or any of the property appertaining thereto, but were bound to show accounts of their dealings with the property, and were liable to be dismissed from their posts by the devotees of the temple. For two or three years past, defendants had behaved as though they were the proprietors of the temple property, had failed to keep accounts, and had denied their liability to show accounts. They had wrongfully and unauthorisedly alienated land belonging to the temple and had misappropriated the proceeds to their own use. They had also misappropriated moveable property belonging to the temple, had leased some of the land appertaining to the temple at an unduly low rate, had caused great inconvenience to the worshippers by alienating a well belonging to the temple, had failed to keep the temple building in good repair, and had wrongfully erected a building for their own private use within the temple compound, and owing to their action in leasing temple land to a mill, Christians, Mahomedas, and low caste Hindus entered the temple land and thereby defiled the temple.

The defence was that the plaint was insufficiently stamped, that the claim was barred by limitation; and that the suit was bad for misjoinder of parties. The property in the suit was not part of a public religious trust, but had for many years been in the possession of the defendants as owners. The plaintiffs were not entitled to sue on the sanction given by the Collector. The defendants were not in possession as servants or managers, but as proprietors. Plaintiffs having no interest in the property, were not entitled to see, and were actuated by motives of personal malice. Defendants were full owners, and could dispose of the property of the suit at their own will. The leases referred to had been passed for the benefit of the temple; and the worship of the idol was properly conducted.

In the face of the mass of evidence adduced, the District Judge thought there could be no doubt that the defendants were, as their predecessors were before them, in possession of the temple property in trust for that section of the public which is entitled to worship Shiv. The District Judge found generally against the defendants and framed a scheme for the management of the temple and its property. He remarked that as the present proceedings had been rendered necessary by the misconduct of the defendants in arrogating to themselves a position to which they were not entitled, and in appropriating to their own use funds which should have been credited to the temple, they should bear all costs throughout.

Their lordships on looking at all the circumstances of the case and after hearing the arguments of counsel, confirmed the decree of Mr. Fry and dismissed both appeals with costs.

THE INSPECTION OF EXHIBITS IN A PENDING SUIT.

AN important question of parties to a suit being allowed to inspect exhibits in a pending suit in the Bombay Small Causes Court was referred to a Full Bench on Tuesday, during the pendency of a part heard suit before his Honour Judge Hakim, Acting Fourth Judge.

Mr. Murzban, Barrister-at-law, applied to the learned judge that in a part heard suit, his client (the defendant) before the suit was called on for further hearing that day, might be allowed inspection of certain account books already put in as exhibits by the plaintiff, and kept in the custody of the Court, at the request of counsel, on the ground that the defendant impugned some of the entries as fabricated.

The learned judge asked the plaintiff's pleader Mr. Billimoria, if he had any objection to accede to counsel's request. The learned pleader objected to the application, whereupon the learned judge refused to allow the inspection, and observed that the inspection may be had when the suit was called on for further hearing that day and while the plaintiff was being further cross-examined.

Mr. Murzban urged that the order would entail a great loss of time of the Court inasmuch as the entries in the account books extended over several pages, and several books of account, and that it would be impossible to carry out the orders of the Court that the inspection so could be allowed only when the suit was being further heard.

The learned judge replied that it was not the practice of his Court to allow inspection in the way the counsel applied for, and refused the inspection before the case was again taken in hand that day.

When the Full Court, consisting of the Acting Chief Judge and the learned Acting Fourth Judge sat, the same morning, Mr. Murzban again applied to the latter Judge that he might consult the Chief Judge and reconsider the order made by him. After hearing the counsel, the Chief Judge ruled that when documents were already put in as exhibits, as was done by the plaintiff in the present suit, the defendant could have inspection as applied for by the counsel. Whereupon the Full Court made an order accordingly.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE, NOORBHOY KADURBHAI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order, which was granted, the insolvents being informed that they must attend the Official Assignee's office.

RE, NANALAL BHOGILAL.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvents, was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE, MEGJI SOONDERJI.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. The application was opposed by Mr. Manker on behalf of a creditor and dismissed.

RE, HAJI ABBA SAKOOR.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" for the revocation of the adjudication order. The application was granted.

RE, KANYALAL LUXOMANLAL.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, for an opposing creditor, applied for six weeks' postponement of the hearing on the ground that the insolvent had absconded from Bombay. He also asked for permission to serve the summons on the insolvent through the district court at Agra. The application was granted.

RE, MAHOMED GUNNY.

Mr. Hussan B. Tyebji, for the insolvent, by consent applied for a month's adjournment of the matter. The application was granted.

RE, HYDERALLY JAN MAHOMED AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" for permission to withdraw his client's petition, as the creditors had been settled with. The necessary sanction was given.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges : Abba Hassan Sharif ; Utambi, widow of Jairam Vera ; Mathu Umersi ; Pestanji Hormusji Gadiwalla ; and Daya Lala Surti and another.

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MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Mr. T. W. Cuffe presided. There were also present Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. G. Lund, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Dadachanjee, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E.

ALLEGED ARBITRARY CUTTING OFF OF WATER-SUPPLY.

The Committee considered a letter dated the 13th instant from Mr. Jamsetji Dadabhoy Wadia stating that two bills, one for meter-hire and the other for water-tax, were presented to him for the first time on the 25th July by a bill-collecter, who being asked to call on the 2nd, left without protest; that the next day the bill-collector called again in his absence, and when he returned home that evening he found that his water-supply had been cut off without previous warning of any sort; that believing this could not have been done with the sanction of the higher authorities, he wrote a polite letter to the Assessor and Collector, but received no reply; and that though the bills have been duly paid as promised on the 2nd the water-supply still remains cut off. The complainant asked for redress.

Mr. Khote desired to know if notice had been served on the party telling him that the water-supply would be cut off.

Mr. Macdonald said he would like to know if the applicant had asked for the water service to be restored.

The Committee finally decided to refer the matter to the Commissioner for report.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A PIPE.

The Committee also considered a letter to the Chairman, dated 14th inst., from Mr. Cawasji Cursetjee—stating, in continuation of his letter dated the 9th idem, that the Water Department in his absence disconnected the water-pipe attached to his residence at Worlee and "stole away a piece of pipe about 2 feet long and 2 cups of the cork" although he had previously informed them of his having written to the Corporation and had requested them to wait for their decision. He requested justice in the matter at an early date.

The Committee resolved that this letter also be forwarded to the Commissioner for report.

THE "REASONS WAY."

Mr. S. D. Khote, in accordance with a notice of motion, proposed "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee the reasons why, and the circumstances under which, the water connections of premises belonging to Husanali Suleimanji at Byculla, near Victoria Gardens, were cut off, and whether the usual notice had been given to the party or not." Mr. Khote, said that the owner of the premises owed nothing to the Municipality, and he therefore could not see why the water had been cut off. There might have been a reason, but if so, he did not know what it was. The Committee resolved to refer this matter also to the Commissioner.

FAMINE ALLOWANCES.

The next matter for consideration was a petition addressed to the Chairman from 40 of the Municipal office peons, who stated that their famine allowance has been discontinued since March last, that famine prices still rule in Bombay, that they found it very difficult to maintain their families on the poor wages they received, and that famine compensation was still being allowed to Government servants and inferior servants of other public institutions and to Police Bamosses, &c. Praying for the continuance of the allowance to them.

Mr. Sheppard, acting Municipal Commissioner, said the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways and the Port Trust had discontinued the famine allowance to their servants, and that if it was continued to Municipal servants, it would entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,20,000 for the year.

After some consideration the matter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST PLANTERS.

THE trial of Ian Henry Baillie, Noris McGowan, and Sonaya Pillay was resumed on Thursday morning in the Madras High Court Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice.

It will be remembered that the accused, two of whom are planters in the Cardamom Hills, and the third a servant in their employ, are charged with the murder of one Yesu, a horse-keeper, by beating him with a rattan. A fourth person, a butler, named Samuel, was also charged originally, but being a native of Cochin, it was found he could not be tried at the same time as the other accused.

Iyapu, chokra, cross-examined by Mr. Grant, stated that on the day deceased was beaten he did not do the duties of chokra at the bungalow, as he had been suffering from fever. Five or six days before the beating the accused Baillie had fever, but he could not say whether Baillie had fever on the night previous to the day of the beating. Baillie, however, had fever off and on, and wore an overcoat all day long on the day of the beating, but not sandals. Every time deceased was beaten witness came out to see, out of pity for the horse-keeper. Witness brought the rope for tying the deceased to the tree, and that rope was cut with a knife which Baillie had after the first beating. At the first beating the canes used by the accused were the walking canes belonging to Baillie and McGowan. Witness told the native Magistrate at Anjanad that the deceased had been tied to a tree in such a manner that he could not move, but that was not quite accurate. Deceased could move four or five inches away from the tree.

He saw Baillie and McGowan beat the deceased from his posterior down to his calf muscles. After about 20 stripes there was bleeding. The method of beating was

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Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO., 2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION, CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL, TELEPHONE No. 981.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	83 76	77 81	82 17	71 23
Wednesday, 21st August	00 10	00 05	00 30	00 11
Total	83 86	78 26	82 47	71 34
Total fall to Aug 21, 1900	60 69	54 30	53 63	59 48
Total fall to Aug. 21, 1899	28 19	30 71	35 70	31 15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL. (6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 21st August	0	42

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST OF AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly over the whole country. The force has been strong at Belgaum and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 10° in excess of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa and Cuddapah, and the minimum from 6° to 8° at Lahore, Sirsa and Agra.

The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the sky continues cloudy almost everywhere.

Rain continues to fall over the greater portion of the reporting area, the heaviest falls reported being 1·88" at Masulipatam, 1·41" at Ratnagiri, 1·31" at Aurangabad and 1·15" at Jhansi.

Weather still continues favourable for general rain.

E. A. KENYON, Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA. Bombay, 20th August, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·697
Temperature of the Air	degrees 80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·887
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·1
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW, SW, WSW, W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 323
Fall of Rain	0·23
Total fall during month	12·47
year	71·32
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 21st	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS, Director, Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, & Ft. Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	3	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	13	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pydhoni, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	4	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	7	30
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	3	10
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	8
Total	28	34	119
Total plague deaths to date	97,321	81,503	
Same date last year	17	10	302

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending August 9th were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	145	159
Karachi	13	11
Districts*		
Surat	147	93
Thana	75	58
Poona (excluding City)	9	4
Satara	216	126
Ahmednagar	19	14
Kolaba	48	41
Ratnagiri	2	1
Belgaum	750	533
Dharwar	1,281	840
Kanara	13	8
Kolhapur	660	504
Outch	79	47
Total	3,465	2,492
Week ending August 2nd	2,656	1,949
Total to date	466,094	365,433

Poona (including Cantonment) Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Nasik, Sholapur Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City) Hyderabad (Sind), Solkarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantwadi, Baroda territory, Aden, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur were free during the week.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 3rd August, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd Aug 1901— G I P R system	1,51,522	2,98,655	3,114	4,54,291
I M R do	42,60.	1,12,583	1,201	1,56,389
Total	1,95,124	4,11,238	4,318	6,10,680
Actuals for corresponding week ending 4th Aug 1900— G I P R system	1,19,611	2,26,316	6,152	3,52,103
I M R do	50,023	95,409	6,301	1,51,823
Total	1,69,634	3,21,845	12,456	5,03,935
Increase or Decrease G I P R	+31,511	+72,309	−3,038	+1,02,182
I M R	−7,421	+17,024	−5,103	+ 4,563

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

HARRISON—August 14, at Poona, of typhoid fever, 2nd Lieutenant C B B Harrison, Shropshire Light Infantry.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MEIKLE—At the residence of her mother, 12, San Tome Madras, the wife of J J Meikle, of a daughter.

OLIVER—August 16, at Bangalore, the wife of G R Oliver, of a son.

ORCHARD—August 15, at Naini Tal, the wife of F S Orchard, Burma Police, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BORAH—August 11, at Silchar, the dearly loved infant son of Lt-Colonel and Mrs S Borah, aged 7 months.

VERNEDE—August 17, at Devicolam, Travancore, Edith Elizabeth Helene, the wife of Mr A W L Vernede, Cardamom Department, Travancore.

KEMP'S LIST.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1901.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

AN important sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council opens this morning at Poona, when, besides the introduction of the annual Financial Statement the second reading of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill occupies a place in the Agenda. The object of the measure is to free the cultivator from the hands of the Marwari and to enable him to till his land to his own profit. In opposition to the Bill, however, an almost unprecedented agitation has been raised, and no effort or expense has been spared to let the Mother Country as well as the whole of India learn the objections which the persons interested find to the measure. It is needless to say that the persons interested are not exclusively cultivators. The ryot knows nothing of the measure but what he has been told by the Marwari and political wire-puller. Yet he cries out that he is to be ruined by a tyrranous Government. Lord George Hamilton was not far wrong when he stated in the House of Commons on Friday night that the agitation against the Bill was a money-lending agitation. The cultivator has been forced to obey the will of the Marwari, and it is not too much to say that the forty-three memorials in English and 630 in the vernaculars do not represent the feeling of the majority of the cultivators or even the majority of those who have more or less unwittingly and unwillingly signed. Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., in his notes on "Current Events in India," reproduced in another column, remarks that the right of permanent occupancy is too apt to be treated like the subject of sale and purchase, and it becomes like any other possession security for the debts of the Indian cultivator and leads to the creation of a class of middlemen and to the virtual transfer of the land to the money-lender. This is exactly what has happened in Bombay, and it is those money-lenders who now stand in the way of reform. They hold the cultivator in thrall and while the ignorant cultivator signs in the belief that he does so to save himself from the oppression of the Government, his intelligent brother subscribes his name to because he dare not refuse, praying to his gods at the same time that the Bill which means his salvation may become law. In one or two details the measure as drafted requires amendment and with that object in view the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath has framed new clauses. But we are not at all sanguine that the Bill will pass its second reading this season. The public, and more especially that portion of it which will be affected by the measure has been wilfully and wantonly misled as to its objects and reasons and as to the intentions of its mover and of Government. We do not suppose that the measure will be dropped or shelved, except in so far as is suggested by the motion to refer it for opinion to District Judges, Collectors, Commissioners and high officials. Unfortunately the measure was hurried in its early stages, and we should not be surprised to find that the passage of one of the most useful and beneficial measures yet introduced into the Council is temporarily blocked. To refer the measure to the so-called "public bodies and associations" would be to admit the principle of government by village debating societies. We trust that Government, with the courage of its convictions, will refuse to abandon the measure, though we know that in the case of plague, Government was obliged to abandon legislation because it could not save the lives of the people against their will. It will be beset with similar difficulties in its attempt to effect their material improvement.

AFFAIRS AT MALTA.

THE publication of Mr. Chamberlain's despatches, dealing with the questions which are agitating the Maltese, throws light on the recent defilement of Victoria's statue. The direct cause of that outrage was the resentment felt at Mr. Chamberlain's Order in Council imposing special taxation to carry out necessary works for which the local Legislative Council refused to grant supplies. But the latter was itself only an effect of the feeling which has been aroused during the last few years over the language question. This question of the predominance of English or Italian has been a subject of agitation for more than twenty years, but within the last three years it has become seriously acute. Italian, although not the native tongue of the Maltese, was the language of the law courts. But the committal of a British Officer for contempt of court, because he refused to sign a deposition in a language of which he had no knowledge, led Mr. Chamberlain to issue an Order in Council giving an Englishman the right to have law court proceedings conducted in English. At the same time regulations were framed in regard to the teaching of languages in the schools. Previously the children were taught English, Italian and their native Maltese, but the Colonial Secretary urges that, as a rule, they were not kept at school long enough to learn even the elements of English or Italian sufficiently for any practical purpose. The new regulations provide that for the first two years of the school course the children are to be taught a single language which shall be Maltese and instruction in all other subjects is to be given in that tongue. At the end of the two years parents have to choose between English and Italian as an additional language for their children and the one selected is to be taught through the medium of Maltese. Mr. Chamberlain states that the educational returns for 1898 show that from 79 to 100 per cent. of the parents in Malta and Gozo, having to make this choice have elected for the instruction of their children in English. The position of Malta, however, gives Italian a peculiar value to the Maltese and it is urged against the new rules that the restriction of linguistic choice imposes a disability, whether one language or the other be selected. On the other hand a writer in the "Contemporary Review" states the agitation is the work of a small but influential clique of Italians. At any rate they have succeeded in exciting popular clamour and the most extraordinary ideas prevail among the mass of the people in regard to what they have been led to consider are forcible attempts to promote the teaching of English. The elected members of the Legislative Council refused to vote the salaries of six of the University and Lyceum staff on the ground that they used English as a medium of instruction and for the same reason disallowed six per cent. of the salaries of teachers in the elementary schools. They went further and rejected the vote for a road which they desired, because all the streets in Malta having English names were not given Italian names. As a consequence work on the construction of the road had to be suspended. The Colonial Secretary points out that under the Constitution provision was made for legislating by Order-in-Council where Imperial interests demanded it and the Council of Government was unwilling to fulfil its duties. This contingency having once more arisen, it had been decided to pass by Order-in-Council the legislation required for dealing with a portion of the outstanding questions. It was proposed also to increase the amount reserved for expenditure by the Governor on civil contingencies from £1,000 to £10,000. To carry out certain necessary works a sum of £380,500 is required and, says Mr. Chamberlain, as in view of the opposition of the Council, there appears to be no prospect of raising this amount by loan it becomes necessary to have recourse to additional taxation. It is this decision that has worked up the Maltese to the excitement of which the defilement of the late Queen's statue was an indication. The annual amount to be raised by the objectionable taxation is about £29,000, as the expenditure will be spread over a period of thirteen years. To this sum has to be added the further £9,000 a year which is necessary for the increase of the Governor's reserve under the head of Civil Contingencies. The sums reserved to be spent by the Governor without the need of an annual vote of the Legislative Council are in Malta, as in other of the Colonies, mainly appropriated to official salaries.

THE IRRIGATION OF THE NILE.

IF King Menelik, who claims direct descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, inherits a small proportion of the wisdom of either of his illustrious forbears, he will not stand in the way of the project to dam an Abyssinian lake in connection with the Nile irrigation scheme. The Blue Nile is reported by Sir William Garstin to be better adapted for storing and irrigating purposes than the White Nile and his great undertaking would dam Lake Tsana, which is right in the middle of King Menelik's country. Pending the consent of that monarch to the plan Lord Cromer has something to say on the question of the delicate international negotiations. In an official report, published the day the mail left, that distinguished officer observes that however considerable may be the material gain, there can be no question of entertaining any proposal which would be calculated to disturb the very friendly relations now happily subsisting between Great Britain and Egypt on the one hand and Abyssinia on the other hand. In his opinion it is essential that nothing should be done which would engender even a suspicion in the minds of the Emperor Menelek or his subjects that there is the least intention of adopting an aggressive policy towards any portion of his Majesty's dominions. It is desirable to make these observations, as the very incorrect rumours which are occasionally current respecting British and Egyptian intentions towards Abyssinia may possibly gather some strength when it becomes known that a project for utilising the waters of Lake Tsana is under discussion. On the other hand Menelik with control over that dam and the water supply dependent thereon would to a great extent have the whip-hand of Egypt. In view, however, of Menelik's possible objection it is well that Sir W. Garstin has other schemes in course of formulation. First and foremost of course is the construction of a reservoir in Lake Tsana, to store sufficient water for the needs both of Egypt and the Soudan, and at the same time improve the navigation of the Blue Nile during the summer months; to supplement the above by utilising the Upper Nile water at present wasted in the swamps; either by embanking the Bahr-al-Gebel or by using the Bahr-el-Zaraf as an additional channel for the summer supply, and lastly the construction of a storage reservoir at Lake Albert Nyanza, sufficiently large to supply the wants of Egypt, and those portions of the Soudan which lie north of Khartoum. But whether the first be possible or not, he would carry out one or other of the alternative schemes, both to improve communications on the Bahr-el-Gebel and to make use of the extra water available in the river independently of the construction of a reservoir. But it is feared that several years must elapse before active steps are taken, such careful study do the details of the separate projects require.

SURGERY IN THE WAR.

SIR WILLIAM MACCORMACK, who with Mr. Treves went to South Africa in the earlier days of the War, lectured the other day before the British Medical Association at Cheltenham on the War Surgery of the past and the present. In the course of his remarks he showed that the character of gunshot wounds had completely changed. Their severity was not only diminished, but also their relative frequency, so that progressive improvement in weapons did not render the prosecution of war more difficult or impossible, as some people had lately contended. Only about 6 per cent. of the wounded died. He repeated his contention that all that was possible to prevent suffering among the wounded in South Africa was done and he expressed his indignation that the criticism of irresponsible persons had tended to prevent the due recognition of the medical service in the field. The Army Medical Corps had been allowed to work in South Africa without a word of appreciation from Government and it was iniquitous that the Commission, who inquired into the medical work, should have been stigmatised as having whitewashed the Medical Corps. Mr. Burdett-Coutts had created a cruel and unwarrantable impression. All things considered, he remarked, he had nothing but praise for all departments of the medical service. Sir William did well to remind his hearers that the difficulties in the way of the work of the medical staff were enormous, but they bravely faced them, all working day and night in the discharge of their duty. Lord Kitchener said to them—"You want pills. I want bullets, and bullets must come first." They could not quarrel with that. In war it was the first duty of the commander to injure his opponent, and wounded—who were not allowed to live in ancient times—were an encumbrance to him. A comparison of the present war with the American Civil War and the Franco-German War shows the progress made in the conservation of limbs. The statistics in the Boer war have not yet been analysed, but it can be safely said that in no war were so many limbs saved or was the mortality so small.

EXPLORATIONS IN OPHIR.

THE ubiquitous and ever successful Dr. Carl Peters has returned to civilisation after two years' exploration in the country between the Zambesi and Sabi. Among other curious relics of his wanderings the doctor has a collection of sixteenth-century Turkish coins. The Turks were not on the Zimbesi, and Dr. Peters concluded that Arab traders may have visited the spot where Solomon obtained the gold for his temple and left the coins behind them. But he is to tell us more about them and expound his theory concerning them in a book which will shortly recount his peregrinations. That work will also give forth his speculations as to the origin of the Hottentots. In the language of that race there are traces of ancient Egyptian, and Dr. Peters will carry the theory of their connection with the land of the Pharoahs still further by contending that the Hottentots are a half-caste remnant of the Egyptians. Further, he will theorise concerning the people of the Makalanga country, who still worship Baal. At midsummer the fires all over the country have to be extinguished in honour of Baal, and they have to be re-lit from the holy fire in the house of the priestess of 'Ka-bulu,' which fire is never allowed to die out." Of the Makalanga themselves, Dr. Peters speaks well. They live all over a wide tract of country from the Zimbesi as far as Bulawayo. They are fairly industrious, and make good mining labourers, going into Manicaland and Rhodesia to get employment in the mines.

IT is probable that the bill to amend and consolidate the Code of Civil Procedure will be introduced early in the next Calcutta Session.

MR. SHOWERS, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has been appointed head of the police in Johannesburg.

ACCORDING to the latest news from Kabul the Amir's health has been somewhat variable of late. His Highness, after a prolonged stay at Bagh Bala, paid a flying visit for a week to Paghman, where he gave orders to have all preparations made in Kabul for a grand Darbar to be held early next month. All the principal raises from Afghan Turkistan will be summoned. Meanwhile the Amir has returned to Bagh Bala.

THE usual arrangements regarding supplies are now being made for the annual Chitral relief in October. The troops will cross the Lowarai Pass on the return journey in good time to avoid a possible early fall of snow.

THERE is a proposal to hold the 1902 Session of the Indian National Congress in London. Dr. Sarat Mullick, the well-known Bengali physician, now in charge of the National Hospital, Soho Square, London, comes out to urge this proposal at the Calcutta meeting of the Congress next cold weather.

THE District Judge of Bangalore delivered judgment on Saturday in the suit for wrongful arrest, in which Mr. G. H. Hunt claimed Rs. 5,000 damages from Mr. Haji Ismail Sait, proprietor of the English Warehouse. Mr. Krishna Row dismissed the suit with costs on the ground that the plaintiff had no cause of action against the defendant.

SOME days ago while sitting at breakfast the residents in a house in Mussoorie were startled by a crash in the adjoining room. On investigation it was found that a ramrod had made its way through the roof, and the ramrod was subsequently identified as belonging to the ten o'clock gun—an emphatic but obviously inconvenient mode of intimating the flight of time to the inhabitants.

THE Mahsuds who rushed the Kashmir Kar post, are believed to have originally worked their way southwards of the Gomal by passing through British territory, lying up in nullahs during the day, and travelling long distances at night. In this way they avoided any chance of putting the garrisons in the posts along the Gomal route on the alert. The band was probably 50, and not 200 strong.

THE Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the N. W. P. and Oudh in his latest report regarding dispensaries and charitable institutions has little to tell us outside the ordinary routine of the Department. We still hear, however, of the distrust created by plague measures in some districts by way of explanation of an abnormally low attendance of outdoor patients: while on the other hand, it is satisfactory to find evidences of progress in the supply of medical aid to purda-nashin women at their homes, 4,009 patients having been visited as against 3,222 in 1899.

THE Inspector-General of Police, Madras, having asked Government to cancel the appointment of a Police Inspector as a Municipal Councillor on the ground that if the Inspector travelled properly over his Division, he would have no time to attend Municipal Meetings regularly, Government has directed that, before nominating Police Inspectors as Municipal Councillors, Collectors should consult the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and submit, with the nomination, this officer's remarks on the proposal.

THE late Babu Protapa Chandra Roy, who translated the "Mahabharat," received a C. I. E. for his pains, but in a worldly sense does not seem to have reaped much profit otherwise from the enterprise. At all events both mother and father died, leaving nothing to their widowed daughter except a heavily mortgaged house in Calcutta and a number of sets of the "Mahabharats." "These latter," writes the daughter, "do not sell as before, for I have no means to make known to the public by advertising that the books are still available." Now that we have called attention to the case, it is to be hoped the public will, if the Government cannot, come to the rescue. The address is 1, Raja Gooroo Dass' Street, Calcutta.

A TALK WITH MAX ADELER.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SILENCE THE GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST WRITES ANOTHER BOOK.

BY B. FLETCHER ROBINSON.

SOME five-and-twenty years ago the English-speaking race laid down a book, and, leaning back, laughed the laugh of thorough enjoyment. The book deserved the compliment they paid it. It proved that a man could be merry over the little weaknesses of mankind without being savage or cruel; could be witty with a clean humour; and, in his writings, could mix pathos with laughter as naturally as tears do follow smiles in this paradox of a world of ours. The author, a hard-working American journalist, leapt into fame. His pseudonym was MAX ADELER, his book "Out of the Hurly-Burly."

The English-speaking race being of the sturdy and prolific sort has produced many young people since Mr. Adeler first took up his pen. They, too, have laughed over a humour that time cannot make stale, so that now we treat the book respectfully as a thing hallowed by a quarter of a century of chuckles. How many weary men has it lightened of their load; how many sick beds has it brightened; how many angry and resentful spirits has it soothed. A thing to moralise over surely—this power to turn the eyes of men, if but for a moment, from the sorrows that Fate deals out with such unsparing hands.

THE FAMOUS MCGLUE.

For five-and-twenty years food for quotations has been found in "Out of the Hurly-Burly." There is the historic Slimmer, the young man who was engaged by Colonel Bangs, editor of the "Argus," to divert the mind of the local mourners by the poetic art, and who caused the worthy colonel to be personally assaulted for lightening the gloom of the bereaved with such reflections as—

> The death-angel smote Alexander McGlue,
> And gave him protracted repose;
> He wore a checked shirt and a number nine shoe,
>
> And he had a pink wart on his nose.
> No doubt he is happier dwelling in space,
> Over there on the evergreen shore,
> His friends are informed that his funeral takes place,
> Precisely at a quarter-past four.

There are the stories of the man who believed in advertisements, of the misprint in which the account of the new hog-killing machines and the presentation to the clergyman got mixed with such appalling results, and a dozen more besides.

They are as amusing to us now as they were when they were written. Of how many humorous books will that be said in a quarter of a century?

And here comes the strangest part of all. "Elbow Room" and "Out of the Hurly-Burly" were in the full tide of their popularity, and publishers were clamouring for more, urged by an expectant public, when Max Adeler or Mr. Charles Heber Clark, as we should know him, put up his shutters and announced that no more orders could be taken. He became interested in economic reform; he started a trade journal, the "Philadelphian Textile Record"; he became president of a chemical factory. Here was topsy-turvydom indeed! Here was a subject for the pen of the humorist! Max Adeler or Heber Clark of the "Textile Record" would have had great possibilities.

MAX ADELER REAPPEARS.

Long years passed, and Max Adeler seemed to have disappeared for ever. But now comes startling news. He is to make his bow before us once more, and as early as October next. "Captain Bluitt" is to be the title of his book. More than this, he has been visiting England, and yesterday I surprised him in the midst of his packing, for he leaves for America to-day.

It was a tall, grave man who rose to meet me, a man with a strong jaw, a patch of grey whisker, and brown eyes that seemed to suffer from a desire to twinkle. Now and again indeed, they insisted on indulging in such levity, but it was as if they had caught the "Textile Record" or the Chemical Factory napping. Anyhow in another second they were grave, serious eyes again.

"'Captain Bluitt' will be my book's name. It's nothing much, you know," said Mr. Clark; "part of it is the nonsense I used to write and part more serious stuff. About '54 is the date. I am a southerner by birth, and I've brought in some old stories of the Underground Railway—the railway which human beings covered with their bodies and which ran the escaping slaves up to the North and freedom. Bluitt is a sea captain who made a pile. He is very keen on the classics, and there's an American inventor who helps him with an improved catapult and other things. I think, perhaps, you'll find some fun in Bluitt."

The brown eyes laughed out at me, and were pulled up short.

THE PART THAT HUMOUR PLAYS.

"Why did I stop writing? Well, I didn't want to be known all through my life as the funny man. It's a hard life is the funny man's. He can work for others and study and think for himself; but its all no good. He can have no part in the world save a funny part. People try and see humour in everything he writes or says and when he is serious they think he can't be quite well. There is sterner work for a man with brains." "But surely humanity owes much to our humorists?" said I. "Give a man a real hearty laugh and you can trust him not to do anything thoroughly mean for twelve hours at any rate."

"Perhaps that is so," said Mr. Clark. "There is a story that's been going the rounds about me that supports your theory. It is quite true, and I am using it in the preface of my new book. A rabbi tackled me on a liner which was returning to new York and asked me why I had ceased to give the world laughter—as he kindly put it. I told him my reason. "Let me tell you a tale from the 'Talmud,'" said he, and this is how it ran:—"There was once a very holy rabbi of the name of Baroda; he led a life of intense asceticism, spending all his days in fasting and prayer. This rabbi, Baroda, one day received a visit in his cell from the prophet Elijah. Among other revelations Elijah told him that each person who was taken to Heaven was complemented by another who died at the same moment, and the two remained together during all eternity. The rabbi, Baroda, expressed a wish that he knew the person who would be his complement in Heaven. The prophet said he could gratify him that very day. He took the rabbi through the streets of a crowded city until they came to a booth. On a platform outside was a jester or clown whose quips and sallies were making the people around scream with laughter.

"'There,' said the prophet,' you see the man who will be your complement for eternity.'

"The rabbi, as may be supposed, expressed his discontent at such an arrangement, and ventured to suggest that someone a little more respectable could be found.

"'He is doing more good in life than you,' replied the prophet. 'He is making people laugh; he is preparing them to enjoy Heaven; for Heaven is a place of joyousness—in Heaven sadness reigneth not.'"

DEATH OF LADY HILDA BRODRICK.

A FATAL ATTACK OF BLOOD-POISONING.

LADY HILDA BRODRICK, wife of the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, Secretary for War, died on August 1st, at Esher after a very short illness.

Death (says the Press Association,) was due to blood-poisoning, for which the lady was attended by Sir Felix Semon and Mr. Manly Sims. An operation was performed but this afforded only temporary relief, and death took place the next morning.

Lady Hilda Brodrick, the third daughter of Lord Wemyss, was one of the most popular women in Society. Albeit inheriting many of the traditions of her father, sometimes—with the Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Brownlow, and other ladies who do not care to receive everybody—she was considered exclusive. But to her intimates she was simply charming, and, whether in London or still more in the country her good spirits, "savoir-faire," keen sense of humour, and genuine kindness of heart made her the most popular of hostesses. She was of fine presence, and took a keen interest in politics and literature. She was a devoted Church-woman, took an active interest in the work of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and co-operated with Mrs. Sumner, wife of the Bishop of Guildford, in the Mothers' Union and only a few weeks ago went with the Bishop of London to the Crystal Palace to distribute prizes to members of the London Diocesan Temperance Society. She died at Sir Edgar Vincent's house in Surrey. She was married to Mr. Brodrick in 1880, and leaves a son and four daughters, one of whom is engaged to the son of Lord and Lady Tweedmouth.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOER LOSSES.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE BOERS.

THE BOER STRENGTH.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

Lord Kitchener wires that during the past week 64 Boers have been killed, 80 wounded, 248 made prisoners and 96 surrendered.

Colonel Benson surprised a Boer laager at Doornpoort on the 16th instant, capturing thirty prisoners, including Schalkburgher's father-in-law.

Colonel Garrett surprised a laager at Honingspruit on the 18th instant, capturing twenty-five Boers.

General Charles Knox's columns are dealing with 250 Transvaalers, who have penetrated the Thabe Nchu line and joined 250 of Kritzinger's commando about Wepener.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, reviewing the operations, estimates that there are 13,500 Boers still in the field, and describes their resistance as insensate and impatriotic.

THE TSAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

FRENCH PRESS JUBILANT.

LONDON AUG. 20

The Tsar will meet the Emperor William at Dantzig en route to Dunkirk, where he will review the French Squadron about the 17th proximo.

The Tsarites will join the Tsar in time for the grand review at Rheims.

The French press rejoices in the visit as being a fresh guarantee of peace and a renewed affirmation of the alliance.

LONDON, AUG. 21

The view taken on the Continent of the Tsar's visit to France is that it is meant as a rebuff to the French reactionaries.

THE PORTS AND THE QUAYS QUESTION.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR BREAKS RELATIONS WITH THE PORTE.

A *Times'* telegram from Constantinople says that M. Constans has intimated that unless the Sultan's promises regarding the quays question are immediately fulfilled he will break off relations.

LATER.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople has broken off relations with the Porte in consequence of the Sultan having broken his promise, made at last Thursday's audience, relative to the purchase of the quays in settlement of the French monetary claim.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE CHINA PROTOCOL.

The *Times* publishes the text of the China Protocol, which recapitulates the edicts embodying the concessions exacted from the Chinese, but does not fix the date for evacuation.

THE FRENCH COMMAND IN CHINA.

Colonel Marchand, of Fashoda notoriety, has been appointed to the command of the French Troops in China.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

Colonel W. E. Saunders, R. A. M. C., succeeds Colonel Churchill on the administrative medical staff of the army in India.

It has been arranged that provincial Census Superintendents shall compile lists of all non-military male Europeans and Eurasians in the Punjab.

Proposals for the next budget are to reach the Government of India by the 15th October.

The third Madras Infantry are coming back from China.

The four sowars of the 15th Bengal Lancers selected for appointment as orderlies, to the Abyssinia consulate, leave India next October.

Major Jackson, D. A. A. G., Bombay Command, headquarters, becomes Chief Instructor, and Captain Rowlandson, 26th Bombay Infantry, Assistant Instructor, in the New Mounted Infantry School at Poona.

Lieutenant-Colonel Phillipps, 19th Bombay Infantry, is granted thirty days' leave in India.

It is not intended, we believe, to move any more troops just now to the Waziristan border, as the season of the year is unsuitable. A repetition of the warning given last month for all military and militia garrisons to be on the alert should suffice to prevent anything like the Kashmir Kar business.

We hear from home that orders for the partial demobilisation of the army in South Africa will probably issue early in October, but the programme is absolutely dependent on the progress made within the next six weeks in dispersing the remaining Boer commandoes.

Orders regarding the officiating appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry in India will not be issued for some time to come, as it is uncertain whether General Elliot will be able to return from field service in South Africa in time to begin the usual cold weather inspections in October.

The Government of India have agreed to leave to China being reopened on condition that the officers granted such leave remain in the Consular ports, and do not proceed into the interior without the express sanction of the General Officer Commanding the China Force.

A Committee has been formed to erect a Memorial to the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. LeGallais, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, the gallant officer whose death, near Bothaville, in a victorious engagement with General De Wet on the 6th November, 1900, is so generally deplored. It is hoped that a sufficient sum (£500) will be subscribed to enable the Committee to erect the carved oak Choir-Stalls, with Commemorative Brass-Plate, in the newly-restored Parish Church of St. Brelade, Jersey, a venerable edifice dating back to A. D. 1100 and already containing numerous Memorial Tablets of the Le Gallais family, whose home, "La Moye," crowns the heights overlooking the old church. The Rev. J. A. Balleine, St. Brelade's Rectory, Jersey, who is treasurer of the fund, will thankfully receive subscriptions. The officers of the 8th Hussars have subscribed about £120, and it is thought that the many friends of the deceased officer in India will be glad of the opportunity of joining in the memorial.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, AUGUST 20:—Ward, Captain, Bengal, 4th Rajputs, from leave from England.

Hewitt, 2nd Lieutenant, Punjabe, 2nd E. Lancers Regiment, from leave from S. Africa.

Iles, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. E., on leave from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 20.—Crowley, Lieutenant, Bombay, West York Regiment, on leave to England.

Luke, Captain, Bombay, R. G. A., from leave to Quetta.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 21.

The racing was good, and favourites came in in all races, with the exception of Beadsman. The attendance was larger than at the first meeting.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. For Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,500—Weight, Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs Anderson and Co's b ans g Dart, 8st 4lbs ..C B Mahomed 1
H H Aga Khan's b ans g Beadsman, 9st 10lbs...Robinson 2
Mr K R S' bl ans g Pope, 8st 6lbs .....Cowell 3
Aga S Shah's br ans g Swiftsure, 7st 5lbs.....Heroo 0

Won by a head, one length between second and third.

Time—1 min. 5 4-5 secs.

CONSOLATION STAKES.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd, 50. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under measured since 31st March 1899, and which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h The Robber, 7st 10lbs. Hoyt 1
Mr J P's g a h Vakil, 8st 2lbs .....Greenhalgh 2
H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Gallant, 7st 6lbs...Heroo 3
Thakur Bakhe Sahai's br a h Hazard, 8st .....Saunders 0
Mr A Hossein Sheriff's g a h Sultan, 8st 8lbs .....C B Mahomed 0
Mr Mohsen Abdool Aziz's ch a h Sadoon, 8st 8lbs...Penton 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Jodhpore, 9st 2lbs .....Robinson 0
Mr A H Aver's b a h Columbus, 7st 13lbs .....Soda 0
Mr Jushim bin Mahomed's g a h White Bird, 7st 4lbs Native 0
Mr Farmer's g a h Tourist, 6st 12lbs .....Kamad 0
Mr A M Bushar's b a h Manilla, 6st 5lbs .....Dhondi 0

Won by a length, head between second and third. Time—55 secs.

THE MEDIUM HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A tiandicap for English and Australian Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's br ans m Nautilus, 9st 8lbs Greenhalgh 1
Mr K R S's br ans m Ignisconbe, 9st 4lbs .....Cowell 2
Aga S Shah and Mr Milward's ch ans m Rebecca, 8st 12lbs .....Robinson 3
Mr Abdoolally Hajibhoy's b ans m Minnichaha, 9st 2lbs 0
Mr J B's b ans m Sweet Marie II 7st 12lbs .....Hoyt 0
Mr Nazer Beg's bl ans m Investment, 7st 6 lbs .....Heroo 0

Won by 1 1-2 length, one length between second and third.

Time—1 min. 7 4-5 secs.

THE HEAVY WEIGHT STAKES—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100, third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. I. G. Rs. Professionals to carry 5lbs. extra. Penalties.—Winner of a race value Rs. 50 or over: once, 4lb.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Ponies measured before 1st April 1899, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Captain W W James' b ch m Namuna, 9st 6lbs...Major Cowan 1
Mr Mathuradas Goculdas's ch a h Feeroze, 9st 8lbs Kendell 2
Captain Greville's b a h Leader 10st 5lbs .....Owner 3
Major Cowan's ch a h Storm, 11st 3lbs.....0
Mr W M Macleod's g a g Murfus, 10st 3lbs...Capt Jamesan 0
Captain A C Roberts' br a h Phelwan II, 9st 7lb. Hoyt 0
Captain A C Roberts' ch a g Gold Mohur, 8st 12lbs Saunders 0
Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester, 8st 9lbs .....Robinson 0
Mr A A Amer's b a h Nestor, 8st 5 lbs .....Soda 0

Won by a length, one neck between second and third.

Time—1 min. 12 4-5 secs.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 200. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899 of a race value Rs. 200 or over: once, 5lbs; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date of a race value Rs. 1,000: once, 4lbs; oftener, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowance.—Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 100, 5lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under old measurement 5lbs. new measurement, 12lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Jehangir, 8st 12lbs....C. B. Mahomed 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's br or b a h Mahkoom, 9st ....Heroo 2
Messrs Hajibhoy Vishram and Anandjee Nanjee's b a h Muswood, 8st 12lbs .....Greenhalgh 3
Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakeer II, 8st 6lbs .....Soda 0
Mr Ardeshir Cursetjee's b a h Sheriff, 7st 12lbs ..Hoyt 0

Won by two lengths, a head between second and third.

Time—1 min. 26 secs.

THE STAND PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100, third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899 of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once, 5lbs.; twice, or of a race value Rs. 1,000 10 lbs, three times, or of a race value Rs. 2,000, 14lbs. Ponies measured before 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 100, 10lbs, (not accumulative.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr K R S's b a h Brigand, 9st 2lbs.....Cowell 1
Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror, 8st 11lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Royal Prince 8st 6lbs...C. B. Mahomed 3
Messrs Hajibhoy Vishram and Anandjee Nanjee's g a h Victory, 8st 12lbs.....Greenhalgh 0
Mr Goolam Hossain Essajee's g a h Bakhtawar, 7st 11lbs .....Omer Khan 0
Mr Moostapha bin Talib's b a h Cocab, 6st 11lbs. Kamad 0

Won by two lengths.

Time—1 min. 26 secs.

Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100, third, Rs. 50 For Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under which have not won a race valu Rs. 1 200 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs W. I. Penalties.—Winner since 21st March, 1899, of a race value Rs. 200 or over, once, 4lbs: twice, 7lbs. oftener, 10lbs. Winner since the above date of a race value Rs. 1,000: once, 4lbs, oftener 7lbs in addition to above penalties. Ponies measured before 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Allowances.—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 100, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr G L D's b a h Shalbosh, 8st 7lbs .....Robinson 1
Mr J P's g a h Vakil, 8st 7lbs .....Greenhalgh 2
Mr Shaik Essa Khalifa's g a h Rustom, 9st 2lbs..Nama 3
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William, 8st 7lbs ....Syed 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nevermind, 8st 3lbs.....Heroo 0
Mr K R S's ch a h Starling, 8st 11b .....Cowell 0

Won by 2 1-2 lengths, half a length between the second add third.

Time—1 min. 10 secs.

AN HISTORY OF RAILWAY PROJECTS BY THE P. W. D.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG 21.

The history of railway projects, including tramways, corrected to the end of June last, is issued by the Public Works Department. The following are the newly proposed lines of interest in Bombay. Connected with the North-Western Railway system is the Larghana Kumbar Shahdadpur Railway. This is already surveyed and is under consideration. Its construction is recommended by the Commissioner of Sind, who thinks it would certainly pay when improvements to the Begari canals, under contemplation by the Bombay Government, have been carried out. Connected with the Bombay Baroda Railway system in Mangud Road is the Ghassama Becharji Railway commenced by the Baroda Darbar as a famine measure, but which they do not intend to complete at present. The Baroda Durbar, however, the report states, desire to construct a two foot six inch railway from Baroda via Vaghodia Ajwa and Jarod to Savli entirely at the cost of the Gaekwar and worked as a branch of the Dabhoi Railway. It is now under survey. The Deesa Tharad Railway, with a branch to Radhanpur, has been begun by famine labour and the section of the Deesa to Diodar is being laid with second hand material. Proposals have reached the Government of India and are under consideration for the construction by private enterprise of a metre gauge line from Hyderabad via Jerruck and Tatta to Kurrachee with a view to establish direct metre gauge communication between Kurrachee and Rajputana, Delhi and Cawnpore. In connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system are proposed feeder lines recommended for construction by the Railway authorities, but not yet surveyed from Harda to Hindia and from Itarsi to Ellichpur. A private promoter has also put forward proposals, which are not supported by the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, for a broad gauge line from Nagpur to Itarsi with light branch lines to Betul and Chindwara.

THE MANDVI BHUJ LIGHT RAILWAY.

The railway report issued to-day states that the Cutch Durbar contemplates the construction of a light railway from Mandvi to Bhuj and thence to Tuna via Anjar. The Government of India have approved of this project and have sanctioned the commencement of the earthwork on famine conditions. The alignment is easy.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE AT THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, AUG. 21.

H. E. Lord Northcote paid a visit to the Fergusson College this afternoon, where arches were erected with the word "welcome" under which the Professors and others waited to receive His Excellency. The hall of the College was crowded with students. His Excellency arrived just after five, and was received at the entrance by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Selby, who conducted His Excellency to the dais. Mr. Selby in addressing His Excellency gave a brief history of the formation and rise of the Deccan Education Society, and of how life members had helped to found it and to mark its success. Mr. Rajvede then read the following address:—

To H. E. the Right Honourable Henry Stafford Baron Northcote of Exeter, G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency.—We the Council of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, crave leave to offer your Excellency our respectful welcome to the Fergusson College, and we humbly beg to express our loyal and grateful thanks to your Excellency for your gracious kindness in finding time, amidst numerous engagements, to pay this visit to our Institution. This Society, which was established in the year 1884, grew out of the New English School which had been started in 1880 with the object of "cheapening and facilitating" Western education in this part of the country. The idea was not merely to give permanence to the work which the New English School had been doing, but to extend that work by starting similar schools all over the Deccan, as circumstances permitted, and by establishing a full-grade Arts College under the Society's management in Poona. And almost the first step taken by the Society's Council, after its formation, was to apply to the University for permission to open such a College. The permission thus sought was readily granted, though for the first five years the College was confined to the previous class only, and from 1890 to 1892 to the First. B. A. after which the University was pleased to recognize the institution in the whole Faculty of Arts. The College has thus been in existence as a full-grade college for the last ten years, and the Council are glad to observe that it has already attained a recognized position among the colleges of this presidency. The New English school, too, has for several years past been regarded by the public as one of the first schools on this side of India, and before the appearance of the plague in Poona it continuously enjoyed for a number of years the proud distinction of standing at the top of all schools in the presidency in the Matriculation and the School Final Examinations. The Society has recently opened another school in Satara, and it is already attended by nearly three hundred boys, which is not unsatisfactory for an institution not yet two years old. 2. The operations of the Society are thus represented at the present moment by an Arts College in Poona and two High Schools, one in Poona and one in Satara. It is true that during the last four years, owing to the prevalence of plague and famine, the Society's institutions, and especially the Poona New English School, have suffered very severely; but the Life-members of the Society, on whose devotion and enthusiasm its work mainly depends, are full of hope that, with return of normal times the normal prosperity of the Society's institutions will also return, and that in the end they will be all the better for having had to pass through this trying period. And what the Council of the Society said of these men in 1895, when Lord Sandhurst declared these buildings open, is equally true of them to-day. "The Life-members of the Society, on whose exertions the success of the institutions must mainly depend, are now as ever true to the ideal they have chosen. They are convinced that the future of their country is, for the most part, bound up with the spread of Western education in this land, and they are determined to continue their labours with the same devotion and in the same spirit of self-sacrifice which have hitherto been the distinguishing feature of their work. They realize that no Government, whatever its resources, can cope single-handed with the problem of public education, and they are persuaded that in the present circumstances of this country, they cannot serve it better than by supplementing the efforts of Government in the matter of bringing higher and secondary education within easy reach of the public. The task which they have proposed to themselves is great, but with the sympathy of the public and of Government they hope to be able to discharge it adequately and well." The Council acknowledges with pleasure that the Society's work has received very cordial recognition at the hands of all classes of the people of the presidency, and high and low, rich and poor, have alike contributed to its funds with a liberality for which the Council must always feel deeply grateful. And Government, too, have marked their appreciation by placing the Fergusson College and the Poona New English School on the list of aided institutions. The Society has received much sympathy and encouragement from Your Excellency's predecessors in the past and we trust that we shall be able, by showing to Your Excellency that we are loyally striving to do good and useful work, to win the same kindly regard from yourself. In conclusion we once more tender our respectful thanks to Your Excellency for visiting our College this evening.

At the conclusion His Excellency rose and said:—"Let me say in the first place that it is with pleasure that I receive so cordial an address of welcome from the Deccan Educational Society, and express my hope that since so far Poona has this year been spared from the attack of Plague, that the immunity may continue to be vouchsafed to us, and that the Deccan Educational Society may reap the advantages such mercy will bring to us all in the shape of the revival of its prosperity. Your Society has now been in existence for seventeen years, and has undertaken the management of the new English Schools establishment in 1880 by Messrs. Chimpiunker Joshi and Tilak. It is now 16 years since your Society was registered under the Act of 1860 with the object of facilitating and cheapening education by starting, affiliating, and incorporating schools and colleges by such methods as might best suit the people, and you have obtained, by your address, full recognition at the hands of the University and have established what promise to be most successful efforts at Satara.

I am glad to notice you recognise that if Government has not been able to assist you to the full extent that we might desire, still by our action at times, when desired changes of the sites, and by various grants for maintenance of Society, for the provision of a play ground in 1899 and for apparatus in 1887 we have been able to show some practical sympathy with the Society. I cordially endorse all that my predecessors said in appreciating the generous spirit in which the life member of the college have worked under difficult circumstances to promote its welfare, and remember how greatly struck I was by hearing when I was here last year that your distinguished scholar, Mr. Paranjpe, the first Native Senior wrangler was fully prepared to devote his brilliant abilities to the service of the College in which he received his early educational training. I am bound to say that when one hears of men of high abilities willing to devote the whole of their power, particularly without fees and interest, to the service of the Society, one cannot do otherwise than warmly admire the public spirit which impels them so to act. You say that the future of your country is for the most part bound up with the spread of Western education, and I certainly agree that a more complete and reciprocal study can be made of Oriental habits and methods of thought by Europeans.

Educational questions are peculiarly those in which we are all interested, some of us in the primary scheme others in secondary, technical, commercial and other branches, but we aim at raising the intellectual level of the people. This Society can, and I believe under the auspices of such men as Mr. Selby and Mr. Gokale will, play a great part in this work. The relations of the Society with, Government have, I am rejoiced to say, been perfectly harmonious for the last three years, and I hope and believe they will always continue to work in harmony with the Educational department and Government. Since it is obvious that any function must entail loss of efficiency, and if that can be secured I feel confident many of my successors will have the pleasure of congratulating the Society on the ever increasing career of the prospects and success. After proposing a vote of thanks and the distribution of flowers, the gathering dispersed.

LAND REVENUE REFORM.

MR. REES' VIEWS.

THE Government of Bombay, says Mr. J. D. Rees, writing in the "Empire Review," has many and serious issues set before it, but none better answering this description than that relating to the proposed change in its revenue system, upon which it is understood that Sir Antony Macdonnell means to make a vigorous onslaught. Bombay proposes to introduce tentatively, and in certain areas only, restrictions upon the right of alienation by peasant proprietors, such as have lately been introduced into the Punjab by Lord Curzon's Government. Already protests are raised against any interference with the right of private property, with which it is by no means the case that we endowed the Indian cultivator, though before our day his possessions were no doubt less secure. Critics of the class which most condemns the Government policy suggest that the cultivator cannot get on without borrowing, and that to cut away his credit is an odd way of helping him to face his difficulties. As many authorities held the Punjab Act for the same reason a mistake as approved its crude and courageous method of cutting the knot. The other day Mr. Thorburn, who startled Simla some years ago by denouncing frontier mismanagement in the presence of the Viceroy and his chief lieutenants, lectured on "Agricola Relivivus," and while he held his audience, the issue seemed quite simple. But when he sat down, up rose Sir James Lyall, a distinguished ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who suggested that brave men had lived before Agamemnon, and as an "obiter dictum" threw out what Mr. Leonard Courtney characterised as "the dismal suggestion," that the British Government was really responsible in a sense for the fact that the agriculturist was plunged in debt because it left him a margin upon the credit of which he could borrow. Perhaps Mr. Courtney hardly realises that the average cultivator in the East has not yet been accustomed to more than a bare subsistence. It is sad, but the more an inquirer travels the more will he be persuaded it is true.

Sir Charles Stevens then utterly repudiated any such legislation for Bengal as a wholly unjustifiable and unnecessary interference with private rights; Mr. Dutt also resented for this province any encroachment upon the possessions of the cultivators, thereby admitting apparently that they have property, and not disputing Mr. Thorburn's statement that the British have largely reduced the land tax collected by former governments. I followed, urging as I had before in the Indian Council, that any legislation on this subject should be local, and that in Southern India such an act as has now been passed for the Punjab, and was then contemplated for all India, would be nothing less than disastrous. So little prospect is there of any unanimous opinion being held. Nor can such be expected in so vast an Empire, where circumstances so widely differ. Bombay now makes

A CAUTIOUS AND CLOSELY RESTRICTED EXPERIMENT

of the same character as that which Lord Curzon has introduced into the Punjab. In Oudh a Bill has just been passed, not to restrict the power of alienation as in the adjoining Punjab, but to enable the greater landlords to settle upon their heirs in perpetuity all property in which they have a permanent, heritable, and transferable right. This measure was approved. Here, then, we have a government which can hit upon the right treatment of an agrarian question? The same government, in the North-West province proper, however, in its endeavour to carry a Bill dealing with landlord and tenant for the purpose of protecting the latter in the acquisition and enjoyment of permanent occupancy rights, meets for various reasons and in divers quarters with the strongest possible opposition. The right of permanent occupancy is too apt to be treated like the subject of sale and purchase, and it becomes like any other possession security for the debts of the Indian cultivator, and leads to the creation of a class of middlemen, and to the virtual transfer of the land to the moneylender. This is exactly what has happened in Bombay, where large numbers of cultivators no doubt are left by the moneylender, who holds them in thrall, nothing more than is necessary to keep them and their families alive, though the land tax due to Government is such as the holding can well afford to pay. Lord Northcote's Government is correcting inequalities and reducing the assessment, where, owing to error, oversight, or too great adherence to the theory of averages, it is shown to be too high. This at least is a practical step to take, and it is only another proof of the extraordinary difficulty of the problem, that a moderate assessment is a condition which favours transfers of land from the cultivator to the moneylender, firstly, because in such cases there is a margin upon which to borrow, secondly, because a moderate assessment is such as a usurer will continue to pay. That

THE ASSESSMENT IN BOMBAY IS MODERATE

is proved *inter alia* by the increase in the value of land and by the extension of cultivation. Are there then any means of getting to the back of this problem? Some light will be thrown upon it by comparing Sir James Lyall's words with those of another authority, who was not an official but a missionary, not an Englishman, but a Frenchman, not an European in, but an European of, the East, whose acquired Orientalism was such, that he was actually accepted by the Hindus as if he had been a Hindu, who knew the people of India as it has been given to few, if any but himself, to understand them. Abbe Dubois in the first quarter of last century wrote: "Misery among the lowest classes in India is attributable to causes beyond the power of any government to prevent, and such misery would have been more acute under the 'old regime.'" I would add that even if the land tax were reduced far below its present figure the character of the Indian cultivator, and the conditions of his life and being, render it hopeless to expect that he would to any appreciable extent save in a good year to enable him to face a bad season much more than he does under present circumstances.

This is no ground for relaxing every effort, but it is well that some aspects of the colossal difficulties attending the government of 300,000,000 people should be appreciated. The one thing we do know for certain is that the less they are taxed the happier they are, and that they particularly dislike paying for what they do not want, two positions so elementary as to be sometimes overlooked.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Anscombe Mrs
Allchin Mr., Mrs 2 children and infant
Brown Capt
Burn Mr P H
Bayley Mr A W L
Burn Mr J C
Blackman Miss
Barham Mr C M
Barnard Mr C L
Burn J G
Cowie Mr H M
Crofton Captain C
Costello Mr J L
Crawford Lieut-Col A G
Churchill Mr B C
Cox Major D C
Chitnavis Mr and Mrs
Day Lieut-Col J G
Fox Capt E V
Fixott Lieut-Col J L
Fixitt Mrs
Gerrard Lieut D M
Ghandy Mr K
Glasson Mr C
Hall Lieut-Col L
Harris Mr T B
Hall Mr C C
Hamilton Lieut-Col C de C
Hargreaves Mr
Johnson Mr Douglas
Kennison Mrs A
Khan Mr and Mrs
Knight Mr and Mrs J B
Lloyd Mr and Mrs G
Lysons Col and Mrs
Laski Mr
Laski Mr A
Main Mr J
Munsiff Dr B S
Mosley Mr and Mrs
Motsaile Lieut I E G
Mackwen Lt-Col T F
Mackenzie Mr R M
Moncrieff Major D S
Marshall Capt T E
Marshall Lieut-Col
Marshall Lieut C
Milne Capt A E
Orr Lieut T A M
Porter Capt
Podler Mr A
Pooley Mr
Sonter Lieut H M W
Sandrock Major J R
Stuart Miss G
Sharpe Mr
Tosh Mr C W
Underwood Miss
Wright Mr K
Waddell Mrs, child and infant
Watson Mr
West Mr J
Whatley Lieut
Winterbotham Mrs

THE NEW MUNICIPAL LOAN.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee Mr. Sheppard, the acting Municipal Commissioner, reported that for the eleven lakhs four per cent. loan, for which tenders had been invited, the actual amount tendered for was Rs. 22,29,000. The amount allotted had been Rs. 11,00,000; of which Rs. 2,06,500 had been allotted at Rs. 97 and above. The minimum rate was Rs. 96-4 0; and the average rate was Rs. 96-15-1-6473.

PARIS IN JULY-AUGUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 1.

OF course Paris is quite empty; but for all that, everyone that a reasonable man who comes up from the provinces for his avocations wants to see, is in town. It is not "all Paris" that is now at the seaside, but "all half-Paris." They and their following are joined in the over-crowded hotels, and on the teeming "plages," by "all Bordeaux," and "all Rouen," and "all Angouleme." Add the theatrical troupes of the Paris theatres, now happily closed, and a good sprinkling of Paris shop-keepers, with occasional rushes of racing men and women; and one obtains a sufficiently exact sum-total of the people who are not in Paris. They are those that furnish the comic points with their seaside sketches, misleading sketches too, chiefly scratched in Paris, and as one may be very nearly sure, daring advertisements to entrap the unwary into a Trouville or a Royan excursion train.

But the gentlefolk are in Paris—such of them, that is, as have not gone to their Chateaux, if they have them, or those of their friends, if they have not. And there are very much worse ways of spending a quiet evening than among a pleasant French family on a fourth floor—fourth floors have long been the correct thing, they and you are "lifted"—in say the Avenue Kleber or the Avenue Malakoff, with those splendid views of Mont Valerien and the Seine valley to look at, and with no "chimney pots over the way" to rob a few words from the long-forgotten "Vane-bottomed-Chair." The working men, the savants, are here, and will be here until "all half-Paris" makes a little quiet room for them elsewhere. There are odd and junior journalists here on flying visits in search of "Letters from the Sea." One who may want to use the Libraries—National or Arsenal—finds authorities on old MSS. at their desks; and can work on without a check. True the Arsenal Library closes on the 15th August, until the end of the month.

The theatres are closed, but the open-air Cafe-concerts are in full swing, so are the Cirque d'Ete, and the Hippodrome; though for a practised eye there is a good deal of "paper" at the Cafe-Concerts.

The absence of "all half-Paris" has a decidedly good effect on the Boulevards. There is more room, and there are a greater number of "types"—chiefly of the lower classes—to observe. A great many Americans, too, are here, though a considerable number of good Americans must be waiting to come to Paris until they die, as the old joke has it. The American accent, too, is decidedly on the increase among the English Commercial, Banking and Insurance men, who have been long in Paris; while, curiously enough, the Irish who have never been out of Ireland, England and Paris, do not pick up the American intonation. There are endless Americans now here who have never been in Europe before and their dialects are more various and eccentric than ever; each, like Coleridge's notorious smells of Cologne, perfectly separate and well-defined. Said one the other day in a place of American resort, "Say! give me a Bourbon cocktail: and tell me how many miles 'tis to Berlin."

Shoals of Cookists, also; but as they go their rounds like mill-horses in "circular" ruts, a man who knows his Paris well need never knock up against one for a whole month. Trying to count a drove of them, the other day, being led from one monument to another, one was reminded of a twenty-year-old story of a time when they were not so well-known. A traveller in Switzerland was puzzled to see the court-yard of his modest hotel laid out one morning with rows of long wooden tables, covered from end to end with basins, pieces of soap, and towels. He asked the waiter what it was all about. "Mais Monsieur," said the writer, "c'est pour les cinquante Cook qui arrivent!"

One wonders how many now know how to go for six "sous" down the river to Bas Meudon to that cheap and "douce" little crib, "La Peine Miraculeuse," for their dejeuner; or up, for four of the same coins, to Charenton and then walk along the Marne to the "Tete Noire" at Joinville-le-Pont. In July-August one would find that big and airy hostelry all to oneself, for the people that use it—the all half-Paris—are happily far away.

One thing quite clear to one, who has long known his Paris, is that this is the time to come here. But for anyone who has not got his Paris on his fingers, or who, perchance, may still think, with the Roman, that the "half" is greater than the whole—dimidium plus toto—why he had better stay away.

THE TROUBLES IN MALTA.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION BY ORDER IN COUNCIL.

THE agitation of the past two years is reviewed in a Blue-book published on August 2, containing "Further Correspondence Relating to the Political Condition of Malta." The documents comprise not only letters and dispatches, but copies of official ordinances and proclamations, statements of grievances, reports of speeches, resolutions at meetings, election manifestoes, and also an account of the interview between Mr. Chamberlain and a Maltese deputation at the Colonial Office on July 31, 1899. The series extends from the last-named month to the present, being closed by a dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain to Acting-Governor Lord Congleton, dated from Downing street, so recently as Tuesday last.

The grievances of the Maltese, as is well known, mainly relate to the limitation of the right of public meeting, the imposition of fresh taxation, and the adoption of English as the official language. The Maltese have also pressed for the right to manage their own domestic affairs, by a purely elective Legislative Council, with corresponding reform in the constitution of the executive council, and the right of representation by an Agent-General in London. The limits of space prevent a detailed reference to the points at issue, as set forth in the numerous documents, but it may be observed that the case is very fully stated, the official publication including not only direct statements, but letters addressed to newspapers, including "The Daily Chronicle," in explanation of the Maltese contention. Sir Francis Grenfell's dispatches report, "inter alia," rejection by the elected members of proposed expenditure for public improvements, &c., and a curious document is a proclamation, dated May 27 last, in which, as Governor, he contradicts prevalent reports, resulting in the withdrawal of children from schools, that the Government was promoting the teaching of English in order that the boys might be forced to proceed to the war in South Africa, and the girls pressed into the service as washerwomen and attendants on the British Army!

Mr. Chamberlain, in a dispatch dated June 19, replies at length to the statement of grievances. He maintains that the complaints as to the character of the Government are without any real foundation, that the elected members of the Legislative Council have a more than adequate control over expenditure, and that he is unable to find any valid reason for departing from the decision arrived at in regard to the language question. In his last dispatch of July 30, having informed the Acting Governor that he has taken advantage of the presence of Sir Francis Grenfell in England to discuss the situation fully with him, he says that the announced policy of the Elected Members that, in furtherance of their opposition on the language question, they will refuse all taxation and public improvements requires to be met. The abuse of constitutional powers would justify the amendment of the Constitution, but his Majesty's Government "prefer to adopt a temporary alternative, hoping that reflection and common-sense may before long induce the Elected Members to adopt a wiser and more patriotic policy." They have, therefore, decided to advise his Majesty to pass by Order in Council the legislation required for dealing with a portion, at any rate, of the various outstanding questions. These relate to the construction of various buildings and public improvements, estimated to cost £330,500. This it is proposed to spread over thirteen years, involving an annual expenditure of £20,000, to which has to be added the £9,000 provided every year for Civil contingencies. A scheme of taxation for raising this amount has been prepared, and his Majesty will be advised to pass by Order in Council the legislation required to give effect to it. He points out that, even with this addition, the total taxation per head in Malta will still be only about £1 7s. 6d., while a portion of the addition is to be provided by increased duties on articles mainly consumed by the British garrison and residents.

THE Nizam's Government has been informed that the Government of India has been pleased to sanction the transfer by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Co., to a subsidiary Company of the rights and liabilities in the Raichur Doab Gold Field, on the terms already set forth by the Nizam's Government, which have been accepted by the Hon'ble C. H. Strutt, M. P., on behalf of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

RIVALRY AMONG BALLOONISTS.

EXTRAORDINARY TURF FRAUDS.

M. DAUDET WOUNDED IN A DUEL.

PARIS, AUG. 2.

ON Wednesday afternoon the Moorish Embassy left Paris for St. Petersburg. A somewhat sybilline semi-official communication to the "Temps" states that the negotiations, or, not exactly negotiations, but pourparlers, with the Moorish Ambassadors have brought satisfactory results. But it does not say whether France and Morocco have agreed upon a delimitation of their hinterland possessions, almost the only important thing worth knowing. The note goes on to say that both parties agree to take measures to enforce the provisions of the treaty of 1845 on the borders of the Algerian south-western territory. These clauses refer to the neighbourly relations between the two countries. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has arranged with the Moorish Ambassadors an amicable understanding for the complete pacification of the regions bordering on the French territories in the south-west of Algeria. This agreement will work for the mutual advantage of both countries. The Moorish Ambassador on leaving Paris gave £100 to the poor box.

The French Jesuits have decided not to apply for a legal authorisation, knowing quite well that to do so would be merely courting a refusal. They have also decided not to await eviction as in 1880, in order, they say, not to place Catholic Government officials in the difficulty of having to choose between their consciences and their position. On the first of October there will not be a single member of that Order in Jesuit colleges and houses. The colleges, however, will be re-opened, but with lay masters. The Jesuits have anticipated the present crisis for some years past, and they have been careful to hand over their colleges to proprietary companies. The Bishop of Montpellier conveys this information to parents in a circular. The Jesuit masters have left behind them, says the Bishop, disciples who are imbued with their traditions, and will continue to teach in the same spirit.

What is to become of the French Jesuits? The aged members of the Order will remain in France and will be boarded out, two by two, in private families. The younger ones will go abroad and there await better days. A Jesuit points out that the new Act debars them from teaching, but not from preaching, and should the present difficulty prevent them from appearing in the pulpit, they will wait for two or three years when a more tolerant Administration is in office. Meanwhile they will study and prepare their sermons, and they are confident that two or three years' meditation will so strengthen their forensic powers that they will become more influential than ever.

French Liberals have come to the conclusion, after the bitter experience of the last four years, that men educated at clerical schools

on the track of the gang. On that date a horse called Colimacon ran in a race open to three-year-old horses. The odds against him were about 15 to 1. He won, to the astonishment of everybody, as he was known to have been purchased from a breeder of Bagneres de Bigorre for £54, and was regarded as the veriest plater, fit at best for a corrida in a bull ring.

This victory seemed suspicious. The Society du Sport de France and the Jockey Club made inquiries. A veterinary surgeon examined the animal and found that it was four years old and not three; moreover, that it was worth far more than the price at which it was offered. It was clear that the Colombes winner was not Colimacon at all, but a substitute. Bara, the Maisons-Laffitte trainer, under whose name the alleged Colimacon had been entered, was examined. He stated that he had acted in behalf of a M. Desrousseaux, a cotton spinner of Roubaix. The latter admitted that he had given Colimacon's papers to a former insurance agent, a Belgian named Hereboudt, but protested that the substitution had taken place without his knowledge. Nevertheless, M. Desrousseaux was warned off the French turf for life. The name of Hereboudt was a revelation to the French police authorities. This man had been disqualified eighteen months before for having substituted a broken-down animal in the place of a favourite named Prophete. This was done through a Saint Germain trainer named Gardrel. Hereboudt expected that the public would lay their money on the favourite, which turned out, indeed, to be the case. He and his associates had entered in the race a first-class horse, which they backed heavily. The fraud, however, was discovered in time, Prophete was not allowed to start, and both Hereboudt and the trainer Gardrel were warned off French racecourses for life. Gardrel had the impudence to sue the Jockey Club for £4,000 damages. He, of course, lost his case.

The Paris police authorities soon collected evidence that Hereboudt was the boss of a gang of swindlers who operated in France and Belgium. The English horse they had raced at Colombes under the name of Colimacon had run at Groesendaal, Ixelles, and other Belgian racecourses under the name of Capitaine. The real Capitaine had long since been sent to the knacker, and its papers had been got hold of. The names of Hereboudt's associates were soon discovered. They had all assumed high-sounding foreign names and titles, and were familiar figures at first nights, at Paris clubs where high play goes on, and at fast and fashionable night restaurants. One of them is the brother of a well-known Abyssinia explorer. He himself lived some time in that country and is now staying there with some of his associates, having returned to Abyssinia after the Colimacon exposure. He calls himself a Dadjaz (an Abyssinian title), which perhaps he is, and a Count, which he certainly is not. Another, a Russian, calls himself a Baron, and claims to be Menelik's side-de-camp. A third is no less than a prince on his visiting card. Old French nobility was represented in the Hereboudt gang by Baron de L., the son of obscure South of France peasants named Julien. A Pole expelled from all the Paris gambling clubs was another associate.

The banker of the gang, a Belgian, is the manager of a bucket-shop near the Avenue de l'Opera. He lives in a flat in the Champs-Elysees, and pays £500 a year rent. He came to Paris five years ago from Russia with a fortune of £80,000, his winnings at cards at watering-places. The police, having searched the rooms of Julien (the Baron) discovered twenty or thirty packs of marked cards. The associates picked up their victims at racecourses and fashionable night restaurants and asked them to supper. Cards were brought out, and the game went on until the pigeons were plucked, and even then the victims were not free, for they were made to sign I. O. U.'s. A number of these bills were found at Julien's rooms, and also a silken string. The police conjecture that this was used in an ultima ratio in the case of unwilling victims. The "Prince" gave tea-parties at his residence in the Avenue d'Iena, for which he paid a rental of £20 a month, these meetings ending up, of course, with a game of cards. The associates kept a gambling saloon near the Madeleine, which they called a life-insurance office. Among the victims heard by the police (according to the "Figaro"), are Prince Karageorgevitch, who was fleeced to the extent of £3,400, Prince Bariatinski, who lost £3,400, young Viscount Cahen d'Anvers, the scion of a much respected banking family, who lost £700, and a Belgian, M. van Ackenbrouck, victimised to the extent of £6,800. The gang owned a yacht, the Westermine, on board which they lured their dupes and plundered them at their ease. Hereboudt left a couple of months ago on board this yacht. He is said to have boasted one day that he was up to so many dodges that he could now become the master of the world. The gang have also promoted bogus companies, imaginary collieries, and gold mines, and probably they practised other swindles that have not yet come to light.

M. Leon Daudet, the son of the great French novelist, and himself a well-known novel writer and Nationalist pamphleteer, sent a challenge the other day to M. Gerault-Richard, of the "Petite Republique" newspaper, on account of some personal remarks which struck him unpleasantly. The duel was fought this afternoon at the Parc des Princes Velodrome, which is becoming a modern Pre-aux-Clercs. At the fourth bout M. Leon Daudet received a thrust in the wrist.

M. Pichon interviewed as to the future relations of Europe with China, said he thought it would be a great mistake to follow a bullying policy, for revolts would follow on a larger scale than the last one. Nothing during the siege, he said, weighed on his mind so much as the thought that they were all cut off from the outer world. Knowing as he did Chinese cunning, he thought to himself: "If we are killed nobody will ever know how our death came about. The Chinese will be careful not to give information against themselves, and they will manage to prove that we committed suicide in spite of all their efforts to keep us living. M. Pichon did not believe in an immediate Yellow peril, at least on the part of China. It would take many years before the Chinese became a danger to Europe. Japanese were in a different position, and he was almost alarmed at their progress. The French troops behaved heroically, and were magnanimous after victory, in proof of which M. Pichon says that many Chinese begged him to set French soldiers to guard their houses. Li Hung Chang, remarked M. Pichon, "is the most cunning man in the whole world, and he is the real Emperor of China."

At eleven o'clock last night the police found a bomb placed against the door of M. Emile Zola's house in the Rue de Bruxelles. Although at a late hour the street is generally deserted several inhabitants were still enjoying the cool night air at their windows before retiring to rest. In this way the suspicious movements of three or four individuals, whose blouses seemed to indicate that they were mechanics, became an object of curious attention. Presently one of them was seen to stoop down at M. Zola's door, and place something on the ground, while another struck a match, after which they all speedily decamped. The concierge hearing the noise came to the door, and learning what had happened, sought the police, who carefully conveyed the packet to the Commissariat in the Rue de la Rochefoucauld, close by. On examination it was found to be a cylindrical box, made of tin, fourteen centimetres high, with a diameter of ten centimetres. Inside were a quantity of powder and fourteen gun cartridges. The fuse had not been lighted owing probably to the miscreants being surprised. The motive for the outrage is not apparent. M. Zola is passing the summer months at Medan, where he has a country residence, and even if the explosion had taken place the injury would have been comparatively trifling. The distinguished novelist has many enemies in Paris. It is not at all necessary to adopt the theory of an Anarchist attempt. A more reasonable explanation would be that it is probably an ugly practical joke.

THE Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine is the latest promotion in Indian gold mining. It is an offshoot of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Co., and has been formed to purchase and work certain tracts in the Raichore Doab. The Chairman is Mr. J. Rock (the Nizam's Director on the Hyderabad Company), and the other Directors are Messrs A. S. B. Oakley, William Morgans (Consulting Engineer, Hyderabad Company), and Mr. F. W. Grey. The last named, who is a practical Mining Superintendent with Indian experience, will act as Agent and General Manager in India.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

A MEETING of the members took place at the Society's Rooms on Tuesday last, the 20th instant, Dr. D. Macdonald presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

Captain H. C. Tytler (Dinapore); Mr. C. H. Blathway, I. C. S. (Dharwar); Mr. J. Mumford (Bombay); Mr. E. Brook-Fox, C.E. (Bankipur); Mr. W. L. Dickinson (Sibsagar); Mr. C. Ittenbohn (Bombay); Mr. G. W. D. Rhe-Philips (Lucknow); Lieutenant C. W. Prescott (Pegoma); and Mr. H. W. Few (Pakkokku, Burma). His Highness the Maharajah of Kotah has become a life member of the Society.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society's Museum since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Brown tree snake	Dipsas forsteni	Mr F Dundas-Whiffin
1 Scaly ant-eater	Manis pentadactyla	Mrs Fawcett
1 Snake (alive)	Zamenis fasciolatus	Mr F G Hutchinson
Eggs of the following :—		
White-winged myna	Sturnia nemoricola	Capt H H Harrington
Siamese myna	Æthiopsar grandis	Do
Burmese pied-myna	Sturnopastor superciliaris	Do
Magpie robin	Copsychus saularis	Do
Small Himalayan yellow-naped wood-pecker	Geoinus chlorolophus	Do
Indian Skimmer	Rhynchops albicollis	Major C R Bartlett, R A M C
Little tern	Sterna minuta	Do
Brown rock-chat	Cercomela fusca	Do
1 Palm civet	Paradoxurus niger	Mr F L Goldsmid
2 Red-billed blue Magpies	Urocissa occipitalis	Mr S L Whymper
1 Chestnut-bell ied rock-thrush	Petrophila erythrogastra	Do
Tree lizards eggs	Calotes versicolor	Rev H Mould
Gecko's eggs	Hemidactylus sp	Mr W F Hamilton
1 Woodcock	Scolopax rusticola	Mr J W Fellowes

COLLECTION OF BIRD SKINS.

Mr. Comber drew attention to a most interesting collection of bird skins, mostly excellent specimens, received lately from Captain H. H. Harrington, which he had collected around Kamaing, and other parts of the Myitkyina district, Upper Burma. The collection consists of 112 specimens, representing 74 species, and of these 27 are new to the Society's collection, as follows:—

No. 87, Trochalopterum, phaenicum, crimson-winged white-laughing thrush; No. 137, Gamporhynchus rufulus, ns, headed shrike babbler; No. 143, Peleornum minus min Sharpe's spotted babbler; No. 169, Stachyris nigriceps, black-throated babbler; No. 203, Sibia picaoides longtailed sibia; No. 222, Siva sordida, dull siva; No. 228, Zosterops simplex, Swinhoe's white-eye; No. 238, Pteruthius, aralatus, Tickell's shrike-tit; No. 257, Misia, argentauris, silver-eared mesia; No. 376, Hemixus tickelli, Tickell's bulbul; No. 387, Xanthixus flavescens, Blyth's bulbul; No. 290, Otocompsa flaviventris, black-cristed yellow bulbul; No. 333, Dicrurus cinereaceus, grey drongs; No. 522, Oriolus traillii, maroon oriole; 535, Spodiopsar cinereaceus, grey starling; No. 539, Sturnia nemoricola, white-winged myna; No. 553, Æthiopsar grandis, Siamese myna; No. 554, Æthiopsar albicinctus collared myna; No. 559 Hemichelidon ferrugineus, ferruginous flycatcher; No. 569, Cyons melanoleucus, little pied flycatcher; No. 723, Plocens manyar, striated weaver-bird; No. 922, Piprisoma modestum, Hume's flower-pecker; No. 974. Iguipicus pygmaeus, Himalayan pigmy wood pecker; No. 1001, Picumnus innominatus speckled piculet; No. 1002, Sasia ochracea, rufus Piculet; Cotarnix japonica, Japenese gray quail.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read and discussed. —1. Our Collection of Indian Pigeons, by E. H Aitken. 2. Elephant Shooting in Upper Burma, by E. R. Jardine. 3. On the deposits of fossil remains of extinct animals in the Sewalik Hills of the Punjab and North-West Provinces, by General W. Osborn. 4. The Lillies of Mahableshwar and others, by W. P. Symonds, I. C. S.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th August:—

KENNERY LIGHT.

Read the following letter from Messrs. Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., and A. J. Barry, the Trustees' London Agents, dated 12th July:—"We have been in communication with Messrs. Barbier, Benard and Turenne and Mr. Douglass, regarding the supply of a new lantern and other matters in connection with the new light for Kennery Island, and have now made the following arrangements which, we trust, will meet with your approval:—

"The lantern to be of an internal diameter of 14 feet, with high cast iron pedestal, internal and external gallery, gunmetal helical framing, steel and copper roof, &c., in accordance with the latest Trinity House pattern. Messrs. Barbier and Co.'s tender for this work is £1,250 f. o. b., London. We have also when communicating with Messrs. Barbier & Co. as to the supply of an enlarged new lantern, asked them to modify their original tender so as to provide for an angular width of 170° for the panels of the optic instead of 148° as originally proposed. This increase in the panels will give a corresponding increase in the intensity of the light which will be of great value, and will, we are of opinion, fully justify the extra outlay of £226 involved.

"The contract as now placed with Messrs. Barbier & Co. is as under:— Apparatus for first order Fen Eclair-light, with pedestal accessories, temporary light, &c., £2,105; 14 lantern, complete with galleries, gun-metal, helical framing, &c., &c., of latest Trinity House pattern £1,250 total £3,356. "We hope to be able to arrange for the delivery in London of the new lantern and temporary light within twenty weeks from date and of the whole of the apparatus within 32 weeks. This would enable the present lantern to be demolished and the new one erected before the arrival of the remainder of the apparatus, the temporary light being in the meantime installed."

Resolution—Approved.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th Aug. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 9th Aug. 1901.	For week ending 9th Aug. 1900.	Total from 1st April to 9th Aug. 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	24	365	17	396
" out of " "	15	387	25	391
" transported	5	256	19	258
" attended to	1	25	1	33
" warped	...	14	—	28

THE TRIAL AT AHMEDABAD.

THE case against the mamlatdar of Virumgam was again taken up on Tuesday, when Naran Dhanji of Wasna was first cross-examined. He was submitted to a lengthy cross-examination, in the course of which he said that Lala Pran of his village and he went to Kunpur, as a note asking them to go there was brought by a *koli*. As soon as they reached Kunpur the payment about their village was settled. In his presence, too, the payment about another village was settled. When their affair was being settled the mamlatdar threatened them that if they did not settle the amount, the assessment for two years will be taken from them. When they went there Devji Kuber of Vanpadi was counting the amount of his village.

Lala Pran of the same village was cross-examined, and corroborated what the preceding witness had said.

Narsinh Amichand, the Mukhi of Wasna, in his cross-examination said that when he asked Lala and Naran for what purpose the amount was collected they told him that it was for the mamlatdar.

Gangaram Dhanjee and Madha Pran of Wasna were then cross-examined, and corroborated what other witnesses had said. Madna Pran, in reply to a question by the court, said that he was threatened that the mamlatdar would take assessment for two years, and if that was not paid his cattle would be forfeited. It was this that induced him to pay his share.

Bechar Rupa, of Kunpur, in cross-examination, said he received the summons through a beggar Brahmin. He did not know Rao Bahadur Ramchandra, and Pran Mosar of the same village said that Nathu Makan had come to his house to collect the money.

Deva Hari, of Vanpadi, said that he had paid the money to Devji Kuber and Pran Bechar in Fagon. The money collected remained with Devji Kuber. Pran Bechar of the same village said in his cross-examination that the money was not deposited at any Bania's. Rao Bahadur Ramchandra came to Wasna and Mr. Brewin came before he got there. He did not tell anybody about the levy per plough. He considered the mamlatdar as the highest officer.

At this stage the Court rose.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday evening at the offices of the Company at No. 1 Forbes Street, Mr. J. B. Greaves presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was received and adopted:—

The year under report has been a difficult and unremunerative one owing to the continued depression in the Chinese markets, where the price of yarns have ruled materially below the cost of production, so much so that your Directors were constrained to close the Company's mill for a period of three months; advantage was taken of the period of stoppage to thoroughly overhaul and renovate the machinery. Since June the Company's mill has worked at some profit consequent on the reduction in the price of raw cotton and slight improvement in the Chinese markets. Without being too sanguine your Directors hope for more prosperous times with a favourable monsoon in India and the probability of a more settled state of affairs influencing the Chinese markets, though it is apparent that the competition and overproduction may minimise profitable results. Your Directors have deemed it proper to charge for depreciation only half the usual annual amount in consideration of the renovations effected. The Accounts shew a loss on Mill working of Rs. 30,839-15-4, to which is added Rs. 21,290-4-0, being the charge this year for depreciation, the total being Rs. 52,099-15-4 your Directors meet by a transfer from the reserve fund. The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum absorbing Rs. 17,500 which will be paid wholly out of the reserve fund. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 10,54,200 and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire.

The meeting sanctioned the declaration or a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; elected Messrs. H. Kreis, H. A. H. Payne and E. R. Smetham as directors in place of Messrs. R. Gilbert, J. D. Inverarity and J. Spinner proceeded to Europe; and re-elected Messrs. D. Gosling and H. Kreis as directors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twenty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, yesterday evening, under the Presidency of Mr. J. B. Greaves, when the following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was adopted:—

The year under report has been a difficult and unremunerative one owing to the continued depression in the Chinese market, where prices of yarns have ruled materially below the cost of production, so much so that your Directors were constrained to close the Company's mills for a period of three months. Advantage was taken of the period of stoppage to thoroughly overhaul and renovate the machinery. Since April the Company's Mills have worked at some profit, consequent on the reduction in the price of raw cotton and slight improvement in the Chinese markets. Without being too sanguine, your Directors hope for more prosperous times with a favourable monsoon in India and the probability of a more settled state of affairs influencing the Chinese markets, though it is apparent that competition and overproduction may minimise profitable results. Your Directors have deemed it proper to charge for depreciation only half the usual amount in consideration of the renovations effected. The amount shewn in the accounts as due by yarn merchants has been since paid. The accounts shew a loss on mill working of Rs. 48,432-6-4 to which is added Rs. 33,481-0-0 being the charges this year for depreciation, the total being Rs. 81,913-6-4 your Directors meet by a transfer from the reserve fund. Your Directors recommend the payment of dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, absorbing Rs. 31,050, which will be paid wholly out of the reserve fund. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 14,06,150 and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered against the risk of fire. Your Directors have to record with regret the death of Mr. James Moore, a Director of the company. Messrs. R. Gilbert, J. D. Inverarity and J. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. H. Kreis, H. A. H. Payne and E. R. Smetham were invited to join the Board, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Messrs. R. Gilbert and J. Spinner retire by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

The meeting declared the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; confirmed the appointment of Messrs. H. Kreis, H. A. H. Payne and E. R. Smetham as directors and re-elected Messrs R. Gilbert and J. Spinner as directors, and appointed Messrs Crawford and Mistry as Auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 225.

The meeting dispersed after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY.

The sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Howard and Bullough Mills Company was held yesterday at No. 1 Forbes Street in the offices of the Company, Mr. J. R. Greaves presiding.

The following report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June last was received and adopted:—The year under report has been a difficult and unremunerative one owing to the continued depression in the Chinese markets, where prices of yarns have ruled materially bellow the cost of production, so much so that your Directors were constrained to close the Company's mill for a period of three months advantage was taken of the period of stoppage to thoroughly overhaul and renovate the machinery. Since April the Company's mill has worked at some profit consequent on the reduction in the price of raw cotton and slight improvement in the Chinese markets. Without being too sanguine, your Directors hope for more prosperous times with a favourable monsoon in India and the probability of a more settled state of affairs influencing the Chinese markets, though it is apparent that competition and overproduction may minimise profitable results. Your Directors have deemed it proper to charge for depreciation only half the usual annual amount in consideration of the renovations effected. The amount shown in the accounts as due by yarn merchants has been since paid. The accounts show a loss on mill working of Rs. 57,795-13-7, to which is added Rs. 31,756,-0-0, being the charge this year for depreciation, the total being Rs. 89,551-13-7 is passed to the debit of profit and loss. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 14,80,595, and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire, Messrs. R. Gilbert, J. D. Inverarity and J. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. H. Kreis, H. A. H. Payne and E. R. Smetham were invited to join the Board, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Messrs. R. Gilbert, J. D. Inverarity and J. Spinner retire by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

The meeting confirmed the appointments of Messrs H. Kreis, H. A. H. Payne and E. R. Smetham as directors and re-elected Messrs. E. R. Smetham and J. Spinner as directors; and appointed Messrs Crawford and Mistry as Auditors at a remuneration of Rs 225 as auditors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY.

AGENTS GIVING UP THEIR COMMISSION.

The ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company, No. 2 Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. Sassoon J. David presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending the 31st December 1900 was approved and adopted:

The directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1900, which, they regret to say, show a loss of Rs. 61,719-10-3. You will find, on reference to the balance sheet submitted to you, that the paid-up capital of the company, is shown therein as at Rs. 9,54,750, whereas in the balance sheets of the company from the years 1896 to 1899 (both inclusive) such capital has been shown as being fully paid up, that is, at Rs. ten lacs. Your directors have made the alteration in the capital account under the circumstances hereinafter stated. You are aware that the agency of the company was transferred last year and that the present agents took charge on the 14th May 1900. On looking into the records and accounts of the company, they discovered that the former directors of the company had, in the month of June 1898, sold 254 shares of the company to 3 persons in lots of 120, 94, and 64, at Rs. 950 per share, that is to say, at a discount of Rs. 50 per share. The capital account of the company was credited with the full value of the said 254 shares, i.e., at Rs. 1,000 per share, and the aforesaid persons were debited respectively with the full amount of the shares, viz., at the rate of Rs 1,000, the total amount of discount at Rs. 50 per share being credited in their accounts and debited to a new account opened in the books of the company, under the heading of "share sales discount account," amounting to Rs. 12,700. This item of Rs. 12,700, seems to have been subsequently wiped off by an appropriation of Rs. 5,300 from the profits of the previous year (i. e., 1895) and Rs. 7,400 from the profits of the year 1896. One of the purchasers paid for and cleared all his 64 shares in the same year by paying for them at the rate of Rs. 950 per share. The other two purchasers made payments of different sums in different years, and the company has now a claim of Rs. 17,151-2-10, against one of such purchaser in respect of the unpaid value of shares including interest, as security for which the Company holds his 33 shares. As against the other purchaser, the company has a claim for Rs. 43,939-8-10 in respect of the unpaid value of shares purchased by him including interest thereon, as against which the company holds his 39 shares as security. In the balance sheets for all the years from 1896 to 1899, the capital account of the company, has been shown at Rs. ten lacs, when in fact it was not so, the unpaid value of the aforesaid shares and interest thereon being shown in the balance sheet under the heading of "debts owing to the Company" as debts considered good for; which the Company holds security. On these matters being discovered by the present agents the same were brought to the notice of the board. Your Directors are advised that the system of showing the capital account at Rs. Ten lacs as being fully paid up, when in fact it was not so, and the unpaid value of shares and interest thereon due from the purchasers under the heading of "debts due to the company" as debts for which the company holds security is wrong in principle and opposed to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. Your directors having accordingly amended the balance sheet and accounts now submitted to you have shown therein the paid-up capital of the company at Rs. 9,54,750, deducting from Rs. ten lacs the sum Rs. 45,250 in respect of 72 shares subscribed but not fully paid up. Your directors trust that this course will meet with your approval. Your directors are also advised that the action of the former directors in selling the aforesaid 254 shares at a discount of Rs. 50 per share was illegal and "ultra vires." Having regard to the fact that a great many of the said 254 shares have subsequently gone into the hands of bona-fide purchasers for value without notice, and to the fact that several law suits will have to be filed to recover the amount of discount can be recovered either as calls or by way of damages, and also having regard to the peculiar circumstances of this case, your directors have thought it proper to submit this matter for your consideration and decision. The agents have given up Rs. 39,068-9-6 out of their commission. The mill industry in the year under review worked under exceptionally trying circumstances. High price of cotton owing to scarcity, large stocks of yarn and low prices, war in China, and low exchange owing to the closing of the mints, have all combined to produce deplorable results. Since the beginning of the current year, things have improved to some extent. The mill buildings, machinery, and stock of cotton, yarn, stores, coals, &c., are insured for Rs. 20,99,000.

The meeting re-elected Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia as directors, and appointed the firm of Messrs Ferguson and Irwin and Mr. Nasserwanji Sorabjee Jamsedjee as auditors at Rs 200 each. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

REGENT'S CANAL TRAGEDY: INQUEST.

VERDICT OF MURDER AGAINST THE FATHER.

ON 30th July, at the Marylebone Coroner's-court, Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquest on the bodies of three children, aged eight, four, and two years, who are alleged to have been drowned by their father in the Regent's Canal, near Chalk-street Bridge. The father's name is Richard Edward Goodall, a coal-porter, living at 2, Archer-street, Camden Town.

The coroner said that Goodall had been given an opportunity to attend, but had declined.

The mother of the children, looking very ill, was assisted into court and was the first witness called. She said her husband latterly had had no employment, and had been ill with bronchitis and pneumonia. He had of late been strange in his manner, worried about the family, and talked excitedly to himself. He was never violent, only excitable. She had never heard anything to indicate an intention to do the children any harm.

George Groom, of 129, Flaxman-road, Camberwell, said on 29th July, he heard a scream, and saw a man with a child on his back. He was lying in the water, and directly he saw me he looked up and said, "I have done it," and the child—a boy—dropped into the water. I went and fetched the police, and found him when I came back standing on the bank.

Caleb Hindess, bricklayer, saw Goodall in the water with his little boy on his back. The boy was clinging to his father's neck. Goodall, looking up, said to witness, "Two are down there," and held up his fingers. Witness shouted, "Hold on, boy," but then he saw Goodall roll the boy off his back and hold him under the water. Witness tried all he could to stop the man by shouting, but then saw the child come up once and sink. Goodall then ran up towards the bridge and jumped into the canal and tried to commit suicide by putting his head under the water.

Constable Stewart Milne said he was informed by Groom of the affair, and ran off to the canal, where he saw Goodall walking very fast. Witness asked where the children were, and Goodall pointed to the canal and said, "They are there. They are my children, and I threw them in." Witness at once attempted to rescue the deceased. At the first dive he found the body of the youngest child, and afterwards brought the others to the surface. There was no sign of life in any, but he sent for a doctor.

After other evidence had been given, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the father.—"Westminster."

CRICKET GOSSIP.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF HAMPSHIRE CRICKET.

BY C. B. FRY.

AMONG the minor first-class counties that have this season improved upon their form of last year Hampshire is rather conspicuous. Last year was a most disastrous one for this county—out of twenty-two matches six were drawn, sixteen lost, and none won. Now, however, up to date four matches have been won, a number that in modern county cricket must not be despised by any moderately strong side even as the result of a whole season's play.

The reason Hampshire is doing better now is that it is an infinitely better side than it was. In spite of the loss of that splendid run-getter, Major R. M. Poore, and the rare appearances of A. J. L. Hill, one of the best batsmen ever possessed by the county, the batting strength as a whole is much greater than it used to be.

One or two batsmen do not make a side. In the early history of Hampshire's first class cricket, Captain E. G. Wynyard and A. J. L. Hill, backed up in a lesser degree by Barton, constituted the whole real run-getting power of the side. If one of the three failed matters did not go well, and if two, an out-and-out failure followed. As a matter of fact, it was Captain Wynyard and "Brownie Hill" that raised Hampshire from second to first-class rank. At least, it was these two under Dr. Bencraft as under Providence.

DR. RUSSELL BENCRAFT.

The county, so famous in the remoter days of cricket, had for some time been making towards better things, in spite of many years of extreme weakness—a progress due chiefly to the remarkable energy of Dr. Russell Bencraft, probably the most remarkable secretary ever possessed by any county. In the worst days, when neither a batsman nor a bowler was forthcoming and Hampshire cricket was altogether effete, he used to run the show with the same heart and interest as if the eleven were first-class and doing well.

He was a strongish batsman and a very fine fieldsman himself and captained the side. He had the gift of imagination, and a peculiar enthusiasm for both abstract cricket and the match in hand. He made up sides and produced some sort of a show out of materials that in another man's hands would have been hopeless.

He wrung his heart to find a side, but went into the field with any sort of eleven with all the pomp and circumstance and cheery anticipation of success that accompany Lord Hawke and his ten comrades into the arena. The disproportion between the importance of his side and the importance "Russell" attached to its performances was sometimes almost amusing; but what might amuse the outsider made Hampshire into a first-class county.

CAPTAIN WYNYARD'S SUCCESS.

Hampshire always played several of the recognised championship counties. One year Captain Wynyard turned up and began making centuries all over the place against everyone. Hampshire began, on his shoulders, to make a mark.

But the crowning deed that hall-marked the rise was a certain match with Sussex at Southampton, Sussex and Hampshire being next-door neighbours, hate one another in a friendly way. And though then Hampshire was not in the championship it was a most important matter to Sussex not to lose to its dear neighbour.

This was Wynyard's great year, if one of many may be thus selected. Sussex had made a decent lot of runs, and had gained somewhat of an advantage in its second innings. At lunch time on the third day "Billy" Murdoch, our captain, was not out 175. He had a good lunch, and then declared his innings over.

Hampshire had. I fancy, over 80 runs per hour to make in order to win, a result by no means anticipated by us.

HAMPSHIRE'S GREAT FEAT.

However, Wynyard came in smiling mustard, and knocked the stuffing out of the Sussex bowlers in about six overs. Our beauties were reduced to bowling slow half volleys; I suppose Wynyard fascinated them as a big snake fascinates its prey.

A. J. L. Hill also dashed his bat about with great precision. Finally, in spite of the fine attempt of two Sussex amateurs, of whom George Brann was one, to keep a short good-length during the last hour, a task they accomplished fairly well for fifth-change bowlers, the clock was easily beaten and the runs made.

Dr. Bencraft, speechless with delight, made a long speech from the pavilion stairs. The spectators were so thick and so interested that it was a long time before the Sussex eleven could penetrate to the dressing room to congratulate Murdoch on his declaration.

His defence though sound was unsatisfactory. He said no side could have made the runs in the time except against the Sussex bowlers, and if we could not bowl well enough to avert defeat we deserved to lose. He did not explain why he kept back his best two bowlers till the last hour. But the match was a great one for Hampshire. It made a big sensation, and on the rising wave Hampshire sailed into the haven of first-class rank.

When Wynyard ceased playing regularly things did not prosper with Hampashire, especially as Hill, too, began doing other things besides cricket about the same time. Hill is one of the best batsmen in England when in form. He should have played for the Gentlemen one or twice at least.

Major Poore instituted a slight boom by his extraordinary scoring a year or two ago. But not until the present season has the old county made any serious mark in the game since its first glorious burst into the lists.

CAPTAIN GREIG.

The batting of Captain Greig has been one of the chief factors in Hampshire's revival. His scoring has been consistently high, and he is the hero of an altogether remarkable performance of 249 against Lancashire—not a win-the-toss, first-go-in-a-plumb-wicket affair, but second-innings, follow-on, save-the-game feat.

By the way, how different it is when your captain wins the toss and you have a nice fresh innings on a clean pitch from when he loses it, and you have in your first attempt to bat somewhat carefully in order to avoid a bad position and in your second to fight blade handle and splice for the life of your side.

Captain Greig is a complete contrast to Major Poore. The latter gets his effect from his enormous reach, combined with a correct style and a fine eye. Captain Greig has two strokes, one of them a long, forward lunge; the other an orthodox cut. What he makes his play so fruitful is the wide application of his lunge. It is one stroke, but he can apply it to every ball on or near the sticks, unless very short pitched. It makes runs for him all round the compass card, from W. N. W. to E. by N., while his cut continues the range from E. round to S.S.E.

Captain Greig is below medium height, but very neatly built. He is a neat, finished, versatile player. He plays an uncommonly late cut; a genuine cut, not what Ranji calls the push-stroke through the slips.

He aims with a downward flight of the wrists as fine as short slip, and he gives the ball the full face of the bat in doing this. He cuts beautifully from this fine direction right round to point.

He is a neat, unhesitating backplayer of the good-length ball, and looks like one of those rare beings who can and care to play back on a very fast wicket.

His forward style is as sound as a bell; he stands up well, almost rising on his toes, and plays as late as can be without being too late—the mark of a first-rate player. He has plenty of neat drive in him, and can place the ball variously on the on-side. He is a natural good timer. He made 103 against Sussex the other day—a good innings for most men, but one could see from his manner and style of play that he could play better, and was used to so doing.

He is not the sort that needs good luck to make centuries, even the minor sort of good luck of missing the off-ball altogether.

FROM HAMBURG TO GENOA: A NEW EXPRESS.

THE "Lloyd Express" is the name of the new and important Continental Pullman express which is to run from Bremen or Hamburg, "via" Berlin, to Genoa, as the result of arrangements which have been made by the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-America Line, and the International Sleeping-Car Company. The train will leave Bremen or Hamburg (says a "Standard" correspondent) on the arrival of the steamers and reach Genoa in time for embarkation at that port. The trains will run in both directions three times a week, leaving Hamburg or Bremen at eight or nine a.m., and arriving at Genoa twenty-four hours later. The Genoa train will leave about eleven p.m., and reach one of the two German harbours in the afternoon of the following day. It will also connect with the steamer for Copenhagen at Hamburg.

PROPOSALS are now under consideration for constituting a separate Political service for Burma, and among other objects it is hoped that this measure will insure continuity in frontier administration by rendering it unnecessary to transfer officers who have shown special aptitude in dealing with the hill tribes. The system of frontier defence was thoroughly examined by the Major-General Commanding the Burma District in the course of the year, and effect is now being given to his suggestions regarding frontier posts and communication along the border. The defences of existing military Police posts are being improved and the establishment of two new posts linking Sima in the Myitkyina District, with Nampaung, on the Bhamo China frontier, has been sanctioned.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A CRITIC in a sporting paper tells that Lockwood earned his first half-crown by making a century in a local Nottingham match, and that he had to sit until past midnight at his loom to make up for his brief vacation.

One of the novelties of the river season is a ladies' club on a houseboat at Maidenhead. The boat Esperanza has been secured for the club, and is moored at a delightful spot near Boulter's Lock. Members are not debarred from inviting male friends to lunch and tea.

During his recent visit to England Mr. Pierpont Morgan negotiated for the purchase of several champion collies, and the famous millionaire has the refusal of at least half a dozen of the best dogs. It appears that Mr. Morgan expressed some surprise at the "long" prices with which owners met his overtures.

It is stated very circumstantially in Parliamentary circles that the other evening, when a scene between the Speaker and the Irish Nationalist members seemed to be imminent, a posse of police were summoned by telephone from Scotland Yard, and were quartered in underground chambers of the House of Commons, and that the next evening an extra number of police were also in attendance.

Dr. Ryle, the Bishop of Exeter, is evidently a keen admirer of Scott. At a prize distribution he handed a boy a copy of "Marmion." "Have you read it?" inquired the prelate. "Yes," said the boy. "Then," said his lordship, "read it again." This recalls the story of James Russell Lowell. "How are you, Russell?" inquired a visitor in the last days of his fatal illness. "I don't know, and I don't care," was the reply; "I'm reading 'Rob Roy.'"

In the course of some excavations which were being made in the River Lea the other day, the old hulk of a ship, supposed to belong to the Anglo-Saxon period, was discovered sunk in the bed of the stream. From its resemblance to an old picture in the House of Commons, it is thought that the hulk may have belonged to a fleet with which King Alfred fought the Danes. It has now been removed to the British Museum, together with some other curios, all found at the same time.

In common with the majority of Government officials the authorities of the Mint seem to have anticipated the early termination of the war in South Africa. At any rate, from a report that has just been published on the work of the Mint for the last twelve months it appears that they actually struck no fewer than 51,892 war medals in this period. Of this total 40,941 were supplied to the War Office, 4,000 to the Canadian Government, 921 to the Admiralty, and 30 to the India Office. The number engraved but no yet issued to the departments concerned amounted by the end of last December to 102,041.

Over and above the news that Mr. Pierpont Morgan is about to turn himself into

PURELY PERSONAL.

MR. J. W. LOWTHER, the Chairman of the House of Commons, is a victim of heredity. He himself is one of the most temperate and cautious of men, taking a thin Moselle while all around the flowing bowl of Eastern France is regaling his fellow guests. But he gets gout from a long line of stout port-wine drinkers, and now and then, accordingly, he is laid up. When, one night last week, he took the chair in the House of Commons, there was a burst of cheers from the Ministerial benches; and well Mr. Lowther deserved it, for it was palpable that his pluck was severely tried. He looked ghastly pale, and he hobbled on a stick, and he must have been many a moment in exquisite pain. But he stuck to the chair until the work was done, and then, when the strain was over, he again collapsed, and had to go back to bed.

What was the necessity of all this dreadful strain, the non-Parliamentary reader will ask? The explanation is simple. The Government have a little Education Bill, which they like very much, and which the Opposition detest with an equally strong ardour of hatred. Hence there was a fight over the Bill of an obstructive character—a trial almost of physical strength. The Government resolved to carry the Bill; the Opposition resolved to kill it. The closure is the last desperate resort given to the Ministers under such circumstances. But here a difficulty intervenes. In addition to the regular Chairman, there are several supplementary chairmen who take his place and relieve his labours. The Deputy-Chairman has all the powers of the regular Chairman except one—he can't apply the closure. The absence of Mr. Lowther therefore robbed the Government of the right to closure, and hence Mr. Lowther's hurried return. The opposition to the Bill was broken down in two days; without the closure it might have gone on for a week.

There was a big sigh of relief on the Liberal benches when "C.B." was found in his place. When the papers announced that he had gone to the Continent it was believed that he had given up the fight for the remainder of the Session, and there was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. It was a false alarm, as it turnedout. "C. B." is very fond of Marienbad—that lovely little village in the mountains of Bohemia, where so many Englishmen and Englishwomen yearly get a renewal of health and strength. For more than twenty-five years in succession "C. B." and his wife have gone there; indeed, they are regarded as almost the tutelary deities of the health resort. And it is known that at this period of the year both "C.B." and his wife get a little restless, and long for the clear blue sky, the wondrous mountain air, and the delightful walks of Marienbad.

Though I had long known Canon Westcott by sight (writes a clerical correspondent), the first time I was introduced to him was in the early eighties, amid queer surroundings. I was in the muniment room of one of our ancient cathedral churches engaged in the peculiarly dirty task of arranging long-neglected rolls and charters upon which had literally settled the dust of ages. Working in my shirt-sleeves, begirt with a green baize apron borrowed from a verger, and with well-begrimed face and hands, I was taken aback by the door at the top of the narrow stairs suddenly opening, and a small figure with piercing eyes entering, saying, May I intrude on you for a little? I heard you were busy over the muniments, and should like to see what you have discovered. My name is Westcott. Very soon another great apron was round the scholar, and he was deep in dust and parchment, and as dirty as myself. Soon we were joined by the courteous but stately Dean, and I shall never forget Westcott's almost boyish enjoyment at the great scholar's begrimed appearance.

All the thinking world knows that Dr. Westcott was a great scholar. A Wrangler and Chancellor's Medallist, as well as Senior Classic, he was at the opening of his life one of the most brilliant students of his time. Whilst he was a master at Harrow School he devoted all his spare time to the Greek text of the New Testament and kindred subjects, and when he was appointed Regius Professor at his old University, his fitness for the post was universally acknowledged. His extraordinary modesty is not, however, so generally known, and yet it was part and parcel of the man. A distinguished American professor from Yale was in England last summer and obtained an introduction to the Bishop of Durham. I saw him the day after his interview, when the professor, who was charmed with the scholar, told me that he supposed he was complimenting him too much on the value assigned to his textual criticisms on the other side of the Atlantic, for he explained: "Oh, yes, I am known because at one time I printed so much—we have many less-known but better scholars than myself; for instance you should only talk to the Bishop of Salisbury about the Vulgate, where I am quite out of my depth."

When Lord Salisbury rightly chose Westcott as the fitting successor of his friend Lightfoot in the see of Durham, there was probably more genuine "nolo episcopari" to be overcome than in any other case that the Premier has known. Dr. Westcott repeated to his intimate friends, time, after time, that he was utterly unfitted to be a bishop, and had no training to fit him for it. But he had not been at Durham a month before he said to one of his chaplains: "Human hearts are a much more absorbing and interesting study than Greek roots!"

He was soon in the thick of the difficult problems of capital and labour, and, though he never lost the respect of the best of the employers and colliery owners, he was loved and trusted by the great body of the colliers. He was far prouder of having been the means of closing on one occasion a dispute that threw 100,000 men out of employ, than of all his European reputation as a textual scholar. He will be sorely missed by the Christian Social Union, of which he was president.

Anthony Trollope was at that time editor of "St. Paul's," and after a long day's canvassing used to come in and sit up till the small hours, working at a novel he had running through his magazine. He got thoroughly fagged in consequence, and one evening his colleague proposed that they should take a "day off" with the hounds, offering to mount him from the Everingham stables. The novelist was delighted with the idea, but before it could be realised their inexorable committee waited on them and threatened to throw up the election if the candidates absented themselves for a single day! So the proposed run never came off.

Lord Herries is not so young as he was, but he still enjoys a run with the York and Ainsty, and a long trudge after the grouse over the Galloway moors. For many years he and his brothers—there was never a more united family—used to meet every autumn, accompanied more than once by the Duke of Norfolk or other intimate friends, and go for a long walking tour together in the Lake Country or elsewhere; but some years have elapsed since the last of these pleasant expeditions, Lord Herries is Lord-Lieutenant both of the East Riding and of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and is equally popular and respected on both sides of the border.

"The successful appeal in the House of Lords by the Taff Vale Railway," writes a Welsh contributor, "reminds one of the early days of the railway, which Brunel described as 'a crooked little line down in Wales.' Its chief promoters were Guest and Crawshay, and the shares were floated at 100; but as the canal did the commercial business, and King Coal was in his infancy, they hung fire, then drooped on the market, until they sank to 40. One day Guest, the father of Lord Wimborne, was travelling with Crawshay, and the story goes that he said, 'Look here, Crawshay, I hold several thousand of these shares; you shall have them at 40. They are a bore to me, and I have no time to look after them.' Guest was then begining to figure in politics. Crawshay looked meditative for a minute, thrust his fingers to the remotest ends of his pockets and then in unadulterated Saxon rejoined, 'I've had enough of the beggars, and I won't have any more.' That ended the effort at a deal. The shares went up with the coal era to 30, and this accounts for a good slice of the Wimborne wealth."

Professor Koch, the eminent bacteriologist, to whom most scientific men—including even those who disagree from his conclusions—bow down in respect and admiration, is personally the most unassuming of men. In appearance and manners he might be one of the humblest of the Kaiser's subjects. Disdaining or ignoring the professional frock coat and silk hat of his medical brethren, he might have been seen almost any morning recently striding down Harley Street, clad in cutaway coat and low crowned hat.

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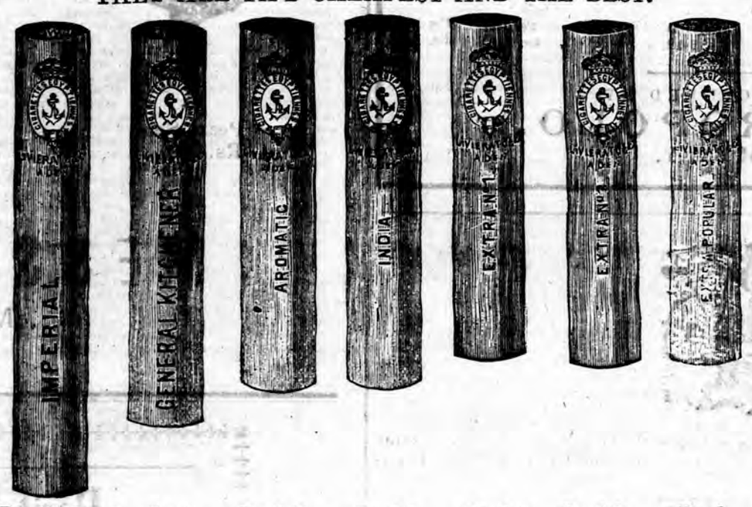

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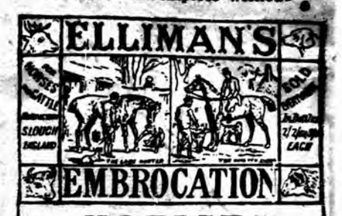

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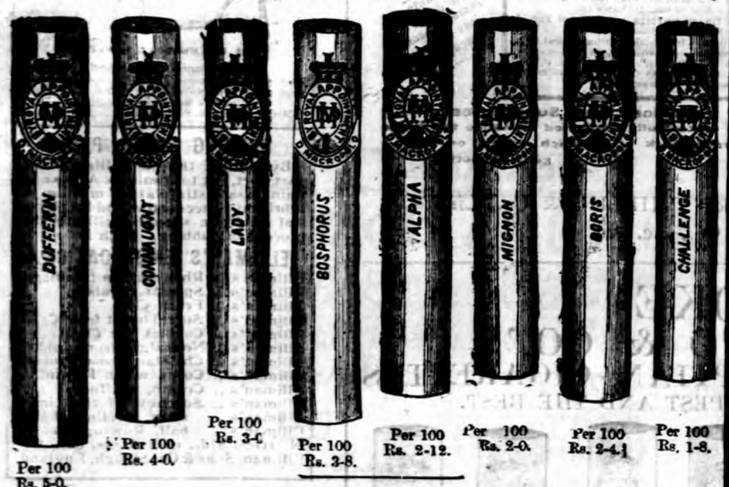

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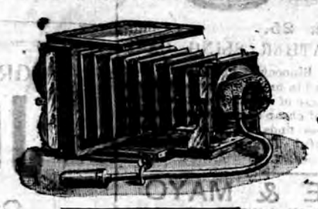

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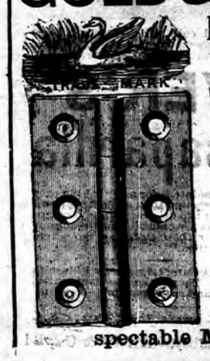

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